THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

VOL. III. MEREDITH, N. H., MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1882. NO. 119.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness.
50 cents and $1 at druggists.

FLORESTON COLOGNE.
An exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties.
25 and 75 cents.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates
This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable remedies known, cures all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, & is
The Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.
If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, age or any disease or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.
100 DOLLARS
Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic or for a failure to help or cure.
50c. and $1 sizes at dealers in drugs. Large saving in the $1 Size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 Wm St., N. Y.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

The Gracie is busy.

J. M. Seavey has been ill.

Col. Stevens has recovered.

Nathan Morrison has returned.

Dr. Mason's barn has been repaired.

Edward Clough of Manchester has been here.

Postmaster Roberts has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Burleigh Rollins has improved his premises.

J. I. Sanborn has corn nearly 10 feet high, planted May 27.

The mills close the last of the month for a vacation till Oct. 1.

E. S. Robinson has lost a $100 heifer.

J. R. Bennett is here after three years' absence.

David Webster has built a new boat for Winnipesaukee pond.

A. H. Pitman has lost a lamb in the woods.

A. M. Lawrence fell down cellar the other night, mistaking the door. He was considerably injured.

Charles and John Perkins' residences have been supplied with new blinds.

Some of our citizens attended the launch of the new steamboat at Long Island.

Emerson Marston has repaired, repainted, repapered and partly refurnished his house

Horace French, a drummer recently ill here, has recovered so he can go home.

G. H. Clark, Mrs. Wiggin, Miss Clark, J. A. Lang and wife, with others, have gone on a vacation.

D. L. Tilton and wife have gone to Boston after living here four years, taking care of his mother, who has recently died.

Miss Laura Clement's young lady, musical students gave a fine concert at the North church vestry recently, it being the close of a term.

Some of the Centre people went to Red Hill blueberrying the other day under the lead of A. L. McIntire. Among them was a lady 70 years old.

PLYMOUTH.

Parties owing this establishment are requested to be prepared to settle as a collector will soon visit them. jesatf

Plymouth is quite well supplied with candidates for Congress in this district as regards both political parties. Among the Republicans we have heard mentioned the names of Alvin Burleigh, and George H. Adams, and of the Democrats, Hon. Joseph Burrows and Charles A. Jewell.

Republican caucus this evening at Burleigh & Adams' office to elect delegates to the several conventions. It is to be hoped that those chosen will favor for the nomination of Hon. Moody Currier for Governor, Hon. Ossian Ray for Congress, and other worthy citizens for the remaining important offices.

Hon. Ossian Ray, who has a good record in Congress, has a good prospect of renomination in this district with very little opposition.

The jolly and popular Col. Martin Haynes, our well known brother editor of Lake Village, is extensively advocated by the newspapers and his many friends in the district where he lives as a candidate for Congress. He has rapidly accumulated great strength and he well deserves it. A printer on the Manchester *Mirror* at the beginning of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the gallant "Old Second" and fought his way through its terrible battles, marches and sieges as a private soldier, his present title being earned as a member of Gov. Head's staff. He is widely known as the author of the history of that former organization and is the peer of many a general more widely known and more deserving of honor than many. As one of the founders and long time editor of the Lake Village *Times* and now clerk of the Belknap County Court, he is well known in this region. Col. Haynes is a gentleman of wit, humor and common sense principles that would make him a strong candidate for the party of which he is and has long been an influential, active member.

WANTED.—Two girls at once at Little's Hotel: one to do chamber work, the other general housework. aug12 tf

THE BRYANT AND STRATTON COLLEGE of Manchester, or the New Hampshire Business College as it is called, is now eighteen years old. During these years it has done a great work. Hundreds of its former pupils are now in good positions secured through the practical, useful training for business there received, and other hundreds will be equally well paid for their time and money spent there in the future. The attendance this season promises to be large and those desiring to attend should make application early. See advertisement in another column. jesa 1d

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
An Unfailing Remedy such as for All Skin Diseases
Tetter, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Erysipelas, Blotches, Ring Worm &c.
THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES
Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. Stamps. 5 Boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa.

RUMNEY.

The Secret Out At Last.

It has long been a source of wonder, as to why Courtney failed to meet Hanlan in a sculling contest. The general explanatory argument was, that he feared the little Canadian. This opinion, however, is exploded by the authentic announcement, that on the days fixed for the race, Courtney was unable to sit in his shell, on account of the intense itching and soreness caused by the Piles. Having recovered through the use of Swayne's Ointment, he now announces that he will row Hanlan any time this Summer. jesa 1 septl

Farmers are done haying.

Some one pulled a staple off of a boat belonging to S. Willoughby and left it floating in the pond.

OLD ZEBEE COON.

The haying season is nearly over, and many report a better crop than was harvested last year.

Raspberries and blueberries have been very scarce this season in this vicinity.

Rheumatism, Spasms, Enlargement, Palpitation, Water about the Heart, all yield to the use of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. You cannot try it too soon if you are at all afflicted. Pamphlet free of F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by druggists. jesa-6 septl

Mr. H. F. Allen of Somerville, and Miss M. Miller of Boston, are visiting at H. Noyes'.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumptions and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. 50c and $1 a bottle. jesly-marl

Rev. G. A. Glines, made a short visit here last week.

"An Ambitious, Individual."

"Oh! I'm boiling over to do some good act" shouted a politician the other day, as his red nose protruded from a face ornamented with unhealthy blotches. "Well, sir," replied a friendly listener, "unless you want to be an animated sign for a drug store, and make the passers by sick, I would advise you to use Swayne's Ointment and be cured of skin disease." The ambitious man acted on the advice, and is now a living exemplification of what this excellent remedy can accomplish. jesa 1sept1

W. H. Norris, of Hyde Park, with his family are camping out on one of the mountains, where their camp fire may be seen at night

Perhaps no medicine is so universally required as a good cathartic. Swayne's Pills are prepared expressly to meet this necessity being composed of purely vegetable ingredients of which podophyllin or mandrake, sarsaparilla, yellow dock and other concentrated juices enter largely into their composition; the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle. They are mild in their operation and are truly a valuable aperient and anti-bilious medicine. They stimulate the liver to healthy action, cleanse the stomach and bowels of all impurities. Curing sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia or indigestion, biliousness, fevers, drowsiness, colds, aching pains, aches, slight chills, with flashes of heat and female irregularities. For a bilious and costive habit, no medicine is so prompt and effectual. Mailed on receipt of price (in postage stamps) 25 cents, or five boxes for $1. Address Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for them.

jesa 1y jan25

BRIDGEWATER.

The average republican voter about here does not excite himself over political questions in the party, but all have reason to believe that an earnest, wide spread desire exists that Hon. Moody Currier, should be our next governor.

All who know him well personally, or by reputation, can but believe that his life affords a good example, for the youth of our state to emulate, as proven by a long life in discharging the duties of a great variety of responsible trusts, an earnest, untiring worker, always honorable and successful. We know that he will make a chief magistrate of whom we can all be justly proud. S.

Ayer's *Hair Vigor*,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair
The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

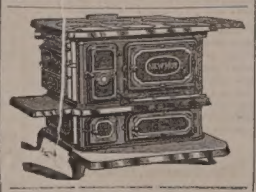
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

F. P. STEWART,
(Late J. S. Howe,)
Livery Stable,
Cor. Water and Pleasant Street,
LACONIA, N. H. e

J. F. DURHAM,
Auction & Commission Merchant.
Second-hand Furniture a specialty, for which I pay cash, or take in exchange for goods or work. The Celebrated
Harwood Chair Seating. e
LACONIA, N. H.

M. M. ROBINSON,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles and Fancy Goods. Repairing a Specialty.
LAKE VILLAGE, N. H. e

J. U. FARNHAM,
MABLE WORKER
And Dealer in
MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, MANTLES MARBLE SHELVES, &c.
OPP. TOWN HALL, - PLYMOUTH, N. H.

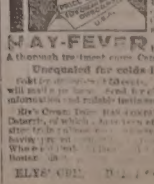


Special Bargains
—IN—
STOVES, RANGES,
FURNACES,
Tin, Glass, Britannia, Wooden and Hollow Wares, Table Cutlery,
And
Kitchen Furnishing Goods
OF ALL KINDS.
Tin Roofing and Jobbing a Specialty.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
"NEW HUB"
Stoves and Ranges,
The best in the World.
J. A. MITCHELL,
111 Main St.
etf LACONIA, N. H.

WILL CERTAINLY CURE
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

CUT THIS OUT!
AGENTS MAKE $15 TO $40 PER WEEK.
We have stores in 18 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Factories and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents. Address
M. N. LOVELL 41 E. Merrimack St. LOWELL, MASS.

AGENTS Wanted for seventeen illustrated standard works of character; great variety; 300 per cent profits; low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere. Liberal terms. Bradley, Garretson & Co., 10 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CATARRH DIRECTIONS.


Insert with little finger a particle into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.
CREAM BALM
causes healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell. Great relief realized by a few applications.
HAY-FEVER
A thorough treatment cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c.
Unequaled for colds in the head.
Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price (50 cts.). Circular free. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.
ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

OPIUM Morphine HABIT CURED
IN 10 TO 20 DAYS.
THOUSANDS OF CASES. Send stamp for circular. Address DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

Go to
Smith, Lougee Bros. & Co.,
LACONIA,
—FOR—
Ready-Made Clothing!
—OR—
Go to
SMITH, LOUGEE BROS. & CO., LACONIA,
—FOR—
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS!
—OR—
Go to
SMITH, LOUGEE BROS. & CO., LACONIA,
—FOR—
Colored and Black Dress Goods!
With Trimmings of every description to match.
—OR—
Smith, Lougee Bros. & Co.'s prices on Sun Shades, Fans, Hosiery, Neck Wear, &c., &c., will be found the lowest.
—OR—
Great Display of Carpets and Rugs in
Smith, Lougee Bros. & Co.'s
CARPET ROOMS.
—OR—
Great Sale of Housekeeping Goods.
etf june 23

GRAND
MARK DOWN
SALE
—OF—
Gents' Fine Ready-Made Clothing
—AT—
A. B. SANBORN'S,
36 MAIN ST., Opposite Warren St., CONCORD.
Desirous of reducing our stock, we shall offer our customers, on Monday, June 19, 1882:
A Full Line of Gents' All-Wool Suits at $8.00.
former price, $11.00
A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $10.00,
former price, $12.50.
A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $12.50,
former price, $15.00.
A few more of those All-Wool Indigo Blue Suits left, $3.00.
A full line of **Boys' Suits,** at $1.00, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50; former prices from $5.00 to 7.00.
The largest stock of Gents' and Youths' **Fine Fur, Straw and Manilla Hats** to be found in the State, at reduced prices.
Gentlemen's Fine Furnishings of every description at reduced prices.
Mexican Hammocks, the best known in the world, white or colored, full size and full weight, at $1.50.
Many other goods, which we have no space to mention, at equally low prices. Do not fail to examine this stock before making your selections.
A. B. SANBORN,
39 MAIN STREET, (jenov1-y) CONCORD, N. H.

STOVES AND RANGES.
"MAGEE STANDARD" RANGES.
'WESTMINTER PARLORS'
Nickle plated, base burner and oven attached.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF LAMPS AND KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS in New Hampshire.
R. C. DANFORTH & CO.,
12 North Main Street, CONCORD, N. H. enov11 3tf

BOSTON GEM
Kerosene Oil Stove!

Call at any stove store and ask to see the Boston Gem Improved Kerosene Stove. It is warranted to work equal to any stove in the market, and only costs but one-half the price. Is lighter to handle than any stove, and is warranted to wear as long; do not purchase your Kerosene Stove until you see this one.
Ask for the Boston Gem and take no other.
If your dealer has not got it, write to
F. MORANDI,
102 Union Street, *BOSTON, Mass.*
jesa aug1sf

THE
Bryant & Stratton
N. H. BUSINESS
COLLEGE.

Manchester, N. H.
Pupils from all parts of the State and section. The leading Commercial School of this part of New England offers the very best facilities to both
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
for securing such a business education as will fit them for desirable employment as clerk, book-keepers, penmen, copyists, &c., &c.
Tuition rates and other expenses are very low. Write for college circulars giving full particulars.
Adress
W. HERON, JR.,
Resident Principal,
Manchester, N. H.
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FLAX-SEED EMULSION COMPOUND!
A SUPERIOR COMBINATION OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES WITH THE FAT-PRODUCING PROPERTIES OF FLAX-SEED.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1882.
Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound Co.
GENTLEMEN.—After a long and thorough trial in my own family of Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound, and observing its excellent effects wherever used for the diseases for which it is prepared, I take great pleasure in recommending it as a preparation in which you cannot place too much confidence. I have not only seen its wonderful effects in my own family but I have personally recommended it to many others and in every instance it has accomplished more than my most sanguine expectations could have anticipated. I am confident there are now thousands suffering with chronic and acute Rheumatism if they could obtain and use Flax Seed Emulsion Compound their unqualified support would be given to it. The effects produced by it in Nervous Prostration and in Paralysis are but little short of the marvelous, some of my own personal friends suffering from Paralysis having been restored by its use. Very Truly Yours,
SIDNEY BROWN,
Vice President of the Old National Bank.

SWANTON, IOWA, August 20th, 1881
Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound Man'f Co
GENTLEMEN.—Six weeks ago I came to this place from Brookfield, Vermont, to see and care for a sister who had been suffering for more than a year with nervous prostration, entirely unfitting her for household cares or work, and for the past six months has not been able to care for herself, and at times could not collect her thoughts enough to make her wants known. When I saw what a condition she was in I hadn't any heart to do anything for her. I thought she must die soon. Before starting from Vermont I obtained through the kindness of a friend at Williamsville one bottle of your Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound. My sister commenced taking the Emulsion soon after my arrival, and I am happy to say her symptoms are very much more favorable. The past week she has given directions to her kitchen maid about her work, and has wiped dishes for her, things she has not done for six months before. The doctors here have not done her any good at all.
Yours respectfully,
MARY A. FISK.

In her letter dated Dec. 13, 1881, she says: I have taken pains to recommend your medicine as far as I could, but my sister is a living walking recommendation. People are obliged to acknowledge that F. S. E. Compound has done wonders for her.

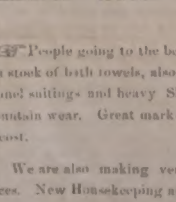
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1882.
GENTLEMEN:
During last summer my system became very much debilitated and run down and I was advised to take a trip west. While there I became affected with Malaria, which still further reduced me, and while in this low condition one of my lungs became involved, and alarming symptoms rapidly developed themselves. On my return from the west, I was in so low a state that I was for four (4) weeks confined to my room, and bed. In this condition I commenced taking the Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound and at once all the alarming symptoms began to rapidly disappear, and while taking two (2) bottles of it, I gained (20) pounds in flesh, and my health and strength seem now to be better established than ever before, and I cheerfully recommend it to the weak and debilitated.
Yours truly HENRY I. PROCTOR.

Ask for and use the Imperial Kidney Cure & Liver Regulator. Agents wanted

Higgins & Patten,

Concord,
Furniture, Upholstery, Bedding.
Five Reasons why it is to your advantage to buy of us.
1. We are manufacturers of our own goods.
2. We keep the largest stock in the state.
3. We sell more goods to the people of New Hampshire than any other retail store.
4. It is our constant effort to offer our patrons better and more attractive goods and at the same time maintain the low prices that have been the secret of our success in securing a large business.
5. Our goods are all WARRANTED to our customers.
The above reasons make the very best guarantee to every customer for Low Prices and Faithful Dealing.
Respectfully Yours,
Higgins & Patten,
122 North Main St., opp. State House, CONCORD, N. H.
jesa june10 6m

SPECIAL
FROM
C. M. Boynton's,
CONCORD, N. H.
Wishing to close out all our summer goods we will sell three pieces of
NUN'S VEILING IN BLACK,
at 50c, 62c, and 75c per yard; really worth 70c, 87c, and $1.00. We also will sell many desirable goods at lower prices than ever, to make room for fall stock. All our
Summer Dress Goods at Closing Out Prices!
People going to the beach should visit C. M. Boynton's store. His stock of bath towels, also flannel for bathing suits sells readily; also flannel suitings and heavy Shetland shawls, suitable for beach and mountain wear. Great mark-down on sunshades—actually selling them at cost.
We are also making very low prices on Spanish and Trimming Laces. New Housekeeping and Seasonable Goods received daily.
—C. M. BOYNTON'S,—
Opposite Depot St., Central Block, CONCORD, N. H.
jesa-mar15

BOOKWALTER ENGINE!
Effective, Simple, Durable and Cheap.
Compact, Substantial, Economical and Easily Managed.
Guaranteed to work well and give full power claimed.

JUST THE THING FOR A PRINTING OFFICE
Every Farmer who runs a Cotton Gin, Corn Mill or Wood Saw, should have one.
SEE OUR LOW PRICES.

3	Horse Power Engine and Boiler	$240
4½	" " "	280
6½	" " "	370
8½	" " "	420

SEND FOR A DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
James Leffel & Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

A Triumphant Demonstration.

The paradox that the hotter the city the easier it may be cooled, insisted upon by Prof Gamgee for some time past, stands explained: The uniform success of every attempt made with the circular in New Orleans, since the middle of May, induced the *Times Democrat* to risk a bold and somewhat costly experiment. As is usual in newspaper offices, the upper stories are devoted to compositors, and the passerby often pities the semi nude men in midsummer, sweltering to prepare the wet sheet of fresh news for the breakfast table. Bloodheat, viz., 98 degrees, with a suffocating odor due to organic refuse thrown off by the perspiring compositors are matters of nightly observation. The men cause for relief, and who would deny it them if within the means of employers?

The ablest engineers and sanitarians have pronounced against the possibility of cooling and ventilating dwellings economically. Mr. Gamgee has successfully labored to obviate this difficulty, and fortunately decided to test his powers where there could be no doubt as to long continued high temperatures and an urgent demand for perfect systems of ventilation.

The principle of his system is the movement and cooling of immense volumes of air by resorting only to the use of water pumps and tubes. The Rishe pump, capable of blowing the *Times Democrat* building full of air in a minute, moves about 40 gallons of water per minute, and the duty it performed yesterday for the comfort of our compositors was calculated by Mr. Burchard Thomas as not exceeding 0-4 indicated horse-power. This and the evaporation of a few gallons of water is the sum total of our running expenses, and what is the result?

A scanty water supply fortunately compelled Mr. Gamgee to use a common barrel as a reservoir and with the contents of the various water pipes, about 60 gallons of water are now in constant circuit, moving about 150,000 cubic feet of air per hour. This water, lifted in a tube of one and a half inches diameter, returns to the barrel by one somewhat larger, and there is a perceptible hourly diminution in its volume, for it is raised to a sprinkler on the top of a 56-foot tube, about 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and each is the impetus communicated to the air in this tube that a mean velocity of nearly six miles an hour is shown in the opening which discharges air into one of the composing rooms. In the roof of this chamber are 35 openings, six inches by six inches square, and so carefully have the calculations been made that there is an uniform upper current of cold air at the rate of two miles an hour, or a little over, forcing the foul air and smoke from the lamps up through the skylights and windows. The distribution and the cooling is absolutely uniform.

Starting with Mississippi water from the hydrant at 94 degrees Fahrenheit, in 15 minutes the whole circuit was down to 76 degrees; in 15 more to 76 degrees, in another 15 to 74 degrees, and two hours after starting to 72 degrees, or about the indication of a well bulb thermometer hanging in the rooms of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

The lower composing room stood at 86 degrees Fahrenheit at 5 p. m. It is not much occupied, but was not closed for an hour. It then fell to 80 degrees, and receding from the aperture of five feet square area, through which the cold air entered at 76 degrees, the agreeable and uniform dispersion of the impelled pure atmosphere was most strikingly perceptible. A veritable pleasure of distinction of the room by air is evidenced by the uniform discharge through the roof openings. Resistance by friction has been studiously avoided. The area of the ventilated space is progressively enlarged, and every printer acknowledged with gratitude last night that while protected from any dangerous and unpleasant draught, each man felt himself in a column of fresh air.

Doubters have not been few, and no novel an experiment, attended at once by so much success, cannot fail to attract the widest attention. There is nothing of the recondite nature nor mystery in this important invention which led the public to startle at the phonograph, the telephone or the electric light. Nevertheless the exquisite simplicity of Prof. Gamgee's system of hydraulic ventilation, while reminding us of Columbus and the egg, undoubtedly insures the prompt and widest adoption of a means of relief which inguies comfort and prolonged life to millions in hot cities and warm climates.

Mr. Gamgee has coined an English compound word for his apparatus. He calls it a circulair. It manmains air in a constant circle, drawing it into inclosed spaces, discharging it and purifying or cooling it at will. With warm water it actually heats the pure air which it ejects from its capacious throat. It swallows up the noxious gases of foul vault or isolates the air of a sick chamber and all that remained to be done was to show that a crowded and heated room, which in our case held 28 men and 22 oil lamps, could be rendered habitable and healthy at small cost. This has undoubtedly been accomplished, and from this time onwards it can no longer be said that sanitary engineering fails to temper or to distribute cheaply the few thousand cubic feet of air which every man should be supplied with in his home, in his office or the workshop.

Rev. Mr. Dodds reiterates that once while riding on the circuit he breakfasted at a house where Johnny cakes were served. Observing a feather protruding from his cake he remarked: "Sister, your Johnny cake seems to be to be feathering out." "Yes," replied the lady unabashed: "I told Johnny no longer ago than yesterday that he must either get a cover for the meal barrel or move the hen roost."

Mrs. Langtry is to receive $500 a night, and all expenses of herself and maid, for 300 nights in America.

Of 1000 ounces of healthy human blood 781.5 ounces consist of water and 218.5 ounces of solid matter.

Itemical.

Alexandria had twelve newspapers.

Black smallpox is raging with great virulence in the Mexican cities of Mexatlan, Hermosillo and Guaymas.

Martin Crook started to walk from Tucson to the Gunsight mine, a distance of sixty-five miles. The weather was intensely hot; there is but one watering-place on the road, and Crook died of thirst before he reached it.

The recent strike of the London cabmen has naturally led to various estimates of the daily earnings of metropolitan cabs. The lowest of these is about $40,000, and some authorities think that $60,000 would not be too large an estimate.

Arabi Pacha recently gave orders to have the life of Napoleon I. translated into Arabic, saying to his friends: "Napoleon is my model, I will do what he did—say, I will do more. I will found an Arabian Empire." He has also tried to play the role of a prophet by frequently quoting the Koran and professing to have familiar interviews with the ghost of Mahomet.

Japan is promised a constitutional form of government at the end of eight years. By way of preparation for that event, the Japanese Minister at Berlin has been instructed to make a careful study of the Prussian system of government, which is likely to be the one chosen as a model.

Rochefort, Mephistopheles Rochefort, as Dumas calls him, not only is growing fat and sleek, not only is an assiduous attendant at the races, always in company with some fair companion, but is becoming a landed proprietor, just like MM. Grevy and Gambetta. M. Gambetta is constantly buying. Recently he has become the possessor of the whole of Balsac's property at Ville d'Avray, Les Jardies, part of which he has owned for some years past.

Some of the properties of hydrocyanic acid have been tested by M. Brame. Bodies of animals he had poisoned with it resisted decay very well for a whole year, although the temperature was as high sometimes as 30° centigrade. Preserved in closed vessels they lose the peculiar bitter almond or peach-blossom odor of the acid, and acquire that of the formate of ammonia found in the serous liquid. To embalm with the acid a little of some substance which absorbs water while hardening should be subsequently introduced.

The Situation in Egypt.

From Egypt the news is meagre and unsatisfactory, and until the arrival of additional troops from England the present status of the contending forces is not likely to be seriously disturbed. Arabi Pacha is strongly intrenched at a safe distance from Alexandria, in a state of blissful indifference as to his dismissal by the Khedive. The Porte still maintains its attitude of grave unconcern, and temporizes with Lord Dufferin on the question of sending troops to Egypt with most non-committal adroitness. Meanwhile the Europeans who are forced to remain in Cairo and adjacent towns are occupying a most precarious position, exposed to the attacks of marauding Arabs and in daily danger of massacre. Reports, apparently well founded, of the proclamation of a holy war in Cairo will not tend to allay the solicitude with which the Christian world watches the Egyptian situation; for a holy war in Egypt means extermination to its European population. The steadiest devices, the most stubborn resistance, is rain against the whirlwind of religious fervor, the blind zeal to destroy, with the Arab is imbued by the announcement of a holy war.

Since the days of Haroun the Great there has been but one holy war proclaimed, and that against the invading Crusaders. Banded together to resist the infidel the followers of Islamism waged unceasing and bloody strife with the despoilers of their sacred cities who came in the name of a strange God. With the gradual dissolution of the powerful confederacy which beat back the Crusaders there was an end of religious wars, and the banner of Islam, that is unfurled to call the Moslem to arms for the faith, now vies with the Prophet's dress and other sacred relics in the Hall of the Noble Vestments at Constantinople.

When, in 1877, the Sultan was hard pressed by Russia, and the gleaming Muscovite bayonets flashed from the heights overlooking the Bosphorus, the threat to unfurl the sacred standard aroused only scorn and mocking laughter from the victorious Russians, and the experiment was spoken of no more. For all the purposes of the Porte, the rallying cry that in 1798 aroused the Turks to a ferocious and indiscriminate massacre of Christians is now but the babble of an unknown tongue.

But in Egypt the fanatical spirit of Islam still slumbers in the souls of fierce Arabs whose only lesson has been to reverence the Prophet and hate the Infidel. With a bigoted Moslem sternly facing the foreign troops at Alexandria, with every Sheikh and holy man and scholar lending aid to the movement to repel the invaders, not little incentive will be required to set the blood of Egyptian Bedouins seething through their veins in response to a call for the extermination of the Franks. Once the demon of destruction is aroused there may be a repetition at Cairo of the scenes of 1798 at Constantinople, when Christians who had rented windows in Moslem houses from which to witness the uplifting of the holy standard were pushed out on the street by their hosts and murdered by the mob. The danger may not be near at hand, but a desperate man like Arabi would not hesitate to bring it down on the heads of foreigners in Egypt if thereby he might secure the recognition vouchsafed only to the violent.

To stain a glass lamp chimney paint the glass with a solution of waterglass (strupy) stained with chrome green and let it dry thoroughly before using on the lamp.

The Medicinal Value of Vegetables.

A celebrated cook book discusses the medicinal value of vegetables, as follows:

"Asparagus is a strong diuretic, and forms part of the cure for rheumatic patients at such health resorts as Aix-les-Bains. Sorrel is cooling, and forms the staple of that soupe *aux herbes* which a French lady will order for herself after a long and tiring journey. Carrots, as containing a quantity of sugar, are avoided by some people, while others complain of them as indigestible. With regard to the latter accusation, it may be remarked, in passing, that it is the yellow core of the carrot that is difficult of digestion—the outer, a red layer, is tender enough. In Savoy, the peasants have recourse to an infusion of carrots as a specific for jaundice.

"The large, sweet onion is very rich in those alkaline elements which counteract the poison of rheumatic gout. If slowly stewed in weak broth, and eaten with a little Nepaul pepper, it will be found to be an admirable article of diet for patients of studious and sedentary habits. The stalks of cauliflower have the same sort of value, only too often the stalk of a cauliflower is so ill-boiled and unpalatable that few persons would thank you for proposing to them to make part of their meal consist of so uninviting an article. Turnips, in the same way, are often thought to be indigestible, and better suited for cows and sheep than for delicate people; but here the fault lies with the cook quite as much as with the root. The cook boils the turnip badly, and then pours some butter over it, and the eater of such a dish is sure to be the worse for it. Try a better way. What shall be said about our lettuces? The plant has a slight narcotic action, of which a French old woman, like a French doctor, well knows the value, and when properly cooked it is really very easy of digestion."—*Medical Record.*

A Precious Stone Found in Georgia.

Near Norcross there resides an old German geologist who loves to live among the peculiar specimens of mineral and vegetable matter which he has unearthed and housed. He is an elderly gentleman of little sociability, but of great mental acquirements. His physical endurance is simply astonishing. For days at a time he wanders over the hills and through the dales near his home, collecting rocks and stones, limbs and roots, the properties and qualities of which are unknown to all but himself. The room in which his collection is is wonderful. In one receptacle are arranged a number of stones whose bright rays remind the observer of diamonds. In the centre of this long room there rests a stone half the size of a hen's egg, which was picked up by the owner months and months ago. It was found by its owner one rainy afternoon. For nearly a week he had been on a tramp through the hills and dales near his home, and, weary with his ceaseless toil, he was wending his way home, when his eyes fell upon something from which the rays of the sun were scattered in a thousand directions.

With little thought of what he was doing, the geologist stooped down and picked up the object. It was nearly half the size of a hen's egg, and of an irregular shape. It was covered in many places with thick, heavy clay, which was removed with great care. It was found to be exceedingly hard, and whenever struck with a hard substance gave forth but little sound. It was almost colorless with now and then a tinge of green. Its form was that of an octahedron, but some of the faces or sides were inclined to be convex, while the edges were carved. It was subjected to acids and alkalies without experiencing any perceptible change. Some friends induced him to place it on the market, and only a day or two ago he received a letter from a diamond dealer in New York offering him $40,000 for it.

Fighting the Weak.

Lord Granville's expression of regret in the House of Lords that England should be compelled to "use force against the weak," apropos of the bombardment of the Egyptian forts, is a curious illustration of the way in which a certain kind of cant survives for indefinite periods the facts to which it owed its origin. Reluctance to attack the weak was a product of medieval chivalry, and was cultivated in the days when fighting was considered a good thing in itself, and valued much for its spectacular effects. It lingers still in the dueling and boxing rules, which place the combatants as far as possible on terms or strict equality, and it every now and then comes up in attempts to justify misdirection of political sympathy, as when during our rebellion English Tories used to pretend that they side with the South because it was the weaker party, and thought Capt. Winslow acted unfairly because in the fight with the Alabama he protected his engines and boilers by hanging his chain cables over the side. But it has no place whatever in modern political ethics. Nations do not now fight for fun or to show how brave they are. They fight to have their way about something. So far, too, from regretting that an enemy is weak when they attack him, they openly rejoice in it. In fact they try to weaken him, or wait till they think he is weak, before they attack him. Just as it is a fatal fault in a modern General not to be strongest at the point of collision with the enemy, it is a fatal fault in a modern statesman to go to war unless he has allies, or has some advantage over the enemy in numbers, or resources, or armament. Finally, it is nearly always the weak whom modern Powers go to war with. They seldom attack their match, and always do so with great reluctance. In fact they consider it barbarous to do so. Their improved weapons are nearly always used against communities which do not possess them. All England's wars since 1815 have been against the very weak. She keeps Ireland because Ireland is weak, and holds India down the Hindoos are weak, and bullies Turkey because Turkey is weak. Weakness among nations has a touch of immortality about it, because national strength comes from national virtue. It is the product of industry, order, forethought, love of country, determination, and persistence. It is these things which make nations able to thrash the weak; it is the absence of them which prepare the weak for the thrashing. The fittest survive, even more surely among nations than among individuals.

Latest Modes.

New French dresses are exceedingly short in the skirt.

Muslin embroidery is seen upon new bonnets of Parisian make.

Turkey-red calico dresses for children, made in Mother Hubbard style, and trimmed with Medici lace, are very fashionably worn for morning dresses at the seashore.

White or sprigged muslin round hats, shirred into shape over fine milliner's reeds, and trimmed with flots of satin ribbon and cascades of fancy lace, are worn with light summer toilets in town and country.

Painted shoes of velvet, matching in shape the laced ones of kid now seen upon the promenade, have the toes covered with an embroidery of gold and silver beads. They are laced over the instep with gold or silver cords.

Faille is very largely employed this season, and is usually combined with other materials in the construction in stylish costumes. Pompadour satin, shot silks, moire, silk gauze, or grenadine being the fabrics usually selected.

Fichus of the finest white linon, simply hem-stitched around the edges are worn over morning toilets of foulard, muslin, cashmere, or vigogne, by the few women whose complexions can bear the test of so severe a style of neck-dressing.

The coquille ruche is formed by several pleats turned each way, so as to form a box-pleat in the centre. The upper and lower edges of this ruche are sewn together in the centre, causing the other pleats to set out in a fan or shell shape, as the name coquille denotes.

Many summer bonnets, following the style of the "Langtry" bonnet, have the crowns completely covered with broad loops of satin ribbon. One pretty gypsy bonnet in this fashion is made of white cactus-lace straw, the brim being covered with a passementerie of white pearl beads. The crown is covered with broad, flat loops of cream-white satin ribbon. Inside the bonnet is faced with pale lilac surah, and the strings, which tie at the left side, are of white satin lined with lilac.

Many of the new glimps, olives, corderieres, and frogs, now stylishly worn in the place of buttons to close the dress in front, have chenille introduced into them with pleasing effect. Some of these have cords of two or three contrasting shades of color, and thus furnish a very tasteful and elegant accessory to a plain dress of neutral tint, requiring no additional coloring to light it up. The latest hand-made fourragares and passementerie loops very much resemble rich embroidery when laid over velvet, satin or cloth.

Among the innovations of modern fashion, one of the oldest is the wearing of velvet throughout the summer. There is this season an infinite variety of velvets—plain, openwork, plaided, striped, beaded, moired, flowered and a number of novel devices in dark Oriental colorings. The plain black Lyons velvet is, however, the most favored. The new English brand of velveteen, known as the "Louis" silk face pile, is finding a very large sale in America, as it is much used for underskirts and for children's dresses.

For fashionable watering-place wear are very stylish and attractive dresses of French lawn in floral patterns of fade tints draped over skirts of watered silk of pronounced colors, such as laurel-green, Caroubier-red, mauve, sea-green and ciel-blue. For seaside wear Caroubier-red surah dresses, draped with paniers and tournure of black Spanish lace, are exceedingly fashionable. Sevres-blue is also very popular. The combination of lilac and pale rose is still fashionable, but one of these two colors must be most carefully employed merely as a relief to the other in the trimmings and various adjuncts of the toilet.

It Will "Out."

In the reign of Louis XIV. a certain very brilliant abbe was one of a large party who were assembled round the royal supper-table. There were clever talkers, sharp dealers in epigram, skillful bandiers of compliment and repartee. One lady, famous for her wit, being asked to name the three sights that gave her the greatest pleasure, replied, "A great general on a war horse, a great preacher on a platform, and a great thief on a gallows." The abbe added to the mirth of the evening by telling of the adventures of a gay and memorable career. "I remember," he said, "very well the first penitent who came to my confessional. I was young then, and little accustomed to hear the secrets of court life. It was a murderer who told me the secret of his crime." The abbe was pressed to tell the tale or give a clew to the culprit; but he kept a guarded and wary silence. Presently in came one of the king's most trusty favorites. "Ah, M. l'Abbe," he said, recognizing and old friend; "gentlemen, I was the first penitent whom the able abbe ever shrived, and I promise you, when I told him my story, he heard what astonished him!" That night the nobleman was carried to the Bastile, and the evidence of a crime, committed thirty years before, was complete, and the culprit detected.

The Church of England schools educate at the present moment 1,500,000 children, while all the board and denominational schools together have in them only about 1,857,000.

Statistical.

FARMS AND WOOL FABRICS.

Census Statistics Showing the Extent of Two Important Industries.

The Census Bureau has published a special bulletin showing the number of farms in the United States at the end of every decennial period since 1850, as follows: In 1850, 1,449,073; 1860, 2,044,077; 1870, 2,659,985; 1880, 4,008,907. Rate of increase since 1870, 51 per cent.

The States which contain the most farms are: Illinois, 255,741; Ohio, 247,189; New York, 241,055; Missouri, 213 675, and Pennsylvania, 213,542.

The increase in the number of farms has been greatest in the Western States and Territories, as follows: Dakota, from 1720 to 17 455 or 914 per cent.; Nebraska, from 13,301 to 63,397, or 415 per cent.; Idaho, from 414 to 1885, or 355 per cent.; Arizona, from 172 to 787, or 348 per cent.; Colorado, from 1738 to 4508 or 159 per cent.; Kansas, from, 36,202 to 108,561, or 263 per cent.

There has also been a large increase in the number of farms in the Southern States, as follows: Alabama, 102 per cent.; Arkansas, 91 per cent.; Florida, 129 per cent.; Virginia, 88 per cent.; Louisiana, 70 per cent.; Mississippi, 50 per cent.; South Carolina, 81 per cent.; and Texas, 185 per cent. The Census Bureau has also published a special pulletin, giving the statistics of manufactures from wool in the United States during the year ending May 31, 1880. The following is an abstract: Number of establishments, 2684; capital invested, $159,644,270; hands employed, 160 986; wool consumed (pounds), 296 193,229; value of all materials, $164,114,799; value of product, $297,699,504

Business, Crops and Prices.

Out of 869,000 persons engaged in business in the country, 3567 failed during the last six months, with aggregate liabilities of about fifty millions of dollars. The liabilities amounted to about ten millions more than in the first half of 1881, but the increase was not enough to indicate any unsound condition of business.

The proportion of failures, indeed, was very small, and the loss by bad debts was so slight in comparison with the volume of business transacted and the number of firms engaged in it, that the last six months were really remarkable for business health. In 1878 the number of failures was one to every seventy-two traders. In 1882 it was one to every 136.

The figures, which we take from the semi-annual circular of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., show that the gloomy apprehensions in regard to business which have been so widely entertained of late were not justified by the actual condition of trade during the year. Those statistics rather suggest mercantile soundness, and lead us to hope that after the comparative inaction of the summer, and with the coming of greatly reduced prices for food, business will be both vast in volume and satisfactory so far as concerns profits.

Already a very considerable share of the wheat crop has been harvested, and it is settled that it will be a very rich one, probably even greater than those of the two years preceding 1881. All the other grains are promising well. The weather has favored them, and as yet few reports of set-backs to their prosperity have come in. A harvest which will be as a whole of extraordinary abundance begins to be confidently expected.

That promises well for business. In also indicates the speedy coming of prices for food as low as any to which we have been accustomed in the most plentiful years. Even butchers' meat has already declined somewhat from the prices of a short time ago, and when fall brings in the recently matured stock it must come down to still lower figures. Cattle have been and are still selling for more per pound, live weight, than the dressed meat could formerly be bought for at a family market.

But pa turage is unusually rich this year. The cattle of the West have not been decimated by a harsh winter, and the reported losses of them by flood have probably been exaggerated. Prices much lower than those now prevailing need not be expected for three months. But in the fall, when flour is cheap, potatoes are plenty, and articles of food generally are obtainable at reduced prices, the cattle yards will contain exceptionally fine stock, numerous enough to bring their cost down to moderate figures.

RAILWAY BUILDING.

Astonishing Totals for the First Six Months of 1882.

The *Railway Age*, giving a summary of the railroad building for the first six months of 1882, says the total are astonishing. While only one half the year is gone, and that including the several winter and spring months, when the work of construction, particularly in the Northern States, is generally not even commenced, and while there has been a great cry about overdoing railway building and many predictions made of impending financial disaster, track has been laid on at least 179 lines in thirty-seven States and Territories, adding a mileage o main track aggregating 4800, or in round numbers, 5000 miles. It must be remembered that these figures show only the main track, and do not include sidings, etc. How extraordinary has been the work of the past season in comparison with its predecessors may be seen by the fact that while it shows nearly 5000 miles of new road the aggregate reported for the same period last year was only a little over 2000 miles and during the same period of no previous year has it equalled even that amount. In all of the Western and Southern States and Territories railway building is being actively pushed, and an examination of the map will show that except in a few cases where parallel or competing roads are being built, there is ample room and need for all of these lines, and that many more must be built before the necessities of the country are supplied. The *Age* adds: "With the present outlook we see no danger of excessive railway building. The total railway mileage of the United States is now more than 107,000 miles."

Sentiment.

A Regret.

Grandma was nodding, I rather think;
Harry was sly and quick as a wink;
He climbed on the back of her great arm chair,
And nestled himself very snugly there.
Grandma's dark locks were mingled with white,
And quiet this little fact came to his sight;
A sharp twinge came she felt of her hair,
And woke, with a start, to find Harry there.
"Way, what are you doing, my child?" she said.
He answered: "I'se pulling a bootiful dread!"

A Wife to her Husband.

One of us dear—
But one—
Will sit by a bed with a marvellous fear,
And clasp a hand,
Growing cold as it feels for the spirit land—
Darling, which one?

One of us, dear—
But one—
Will stand by the other's coffin bier
And look and weep,
While to one marble lips strange silence keep—
Darling, which one?

One of us, dear—
But one—
By an open grave will drop a tear,
And homeward go,
The anguish of an unshared grief to know—
Darling, which one?

One of us, darling, it must be;
It may be you will slip from me;
Or perhaps my life may first be done—
Which one?

If a great thing can be done at all it can be done easily. But it is that kind of ease with which a tree blossoms after long years of gathered strength. —*Ruskin.*

Build a little fence of trust
Around to-day;
Fill the space with loving work,
And therein stay.

Look not through the sheltering bars
Upon to-morrow;
God will help thee bear what comes
Of joy and sorrow.

A String of Poetical Gems.

Necklace.

There is no need for me to tell
What blossom has the happy lot
To match the eyes whose glances spell:
"Forget-me-not."

And as they cannot but succeed
In that remembrance which they plot,
I see no need for them to plead:
"Forget me not."

CHARLES H. CRANDALL.

The First Kiss and the Last.

In life, no more! The leaves fell fast,
And all the heaven was overcast;
We looked into each other's eyes,
We blessed one kiss between our sighs—
It was the first kiss and the last.

In vain we wait with souls athast—
No more across the silence vast
Come protests faint, come faint replies—
In life, no more!

No more in dalliance or in haste,
In April airs or autumn blast,
We meet—and every heartache flies;
We kiss and all division dies.
No more! The moment came, and passed—
In life, no more!

Here and Hereafter.

Azure and rose-tint, crimson and gold,
Oh! if the wonders could only be told
Of a glorious setting sun.
If the fleecy white clouds in their silvery sheen
Could only be painted, as they have been seen,
What to us would the shadow be worth,
This faint gleam of a smile from our dear mother earth?

But no more can we paint the clouds as we ought,
Than picture, and frame a beautiful thought,
Or portray on canvas, or fashion in mold
The angelic face of a glorified soul;

No, these each belong to the Almighty One.
He gives form to the soul, He created the sun,
And when He our souls their bodies have given,
We shall see Him, and know Him,
And that will be Heaven.

JOSEPHINE JAMES.

The Jasmine Wreath.

Jasmine, with gilly flow'rs I wreathe,
My lips his name oft fondly breathe.

O crimson gilly-flow'rets sweet,
O'er which the wanton zephyrs blow,
Bring tokens my true love to greet.
Tell him o'en thus my heart doth glow!
O jasmine, pure as virgin snow,
Thy sweetest perfumes o'er him breathe,
Say, like thy petals I am pale,
And, yearning, ever weep and wail—
Jasmine with gilly-flow'rs I wreathe.

A thousand blossoms, gemmed with dew,
Now 'neath the vernal sun are born,
All rich in perfume, gay of hue—
Alas! their beauty will be gone
Ere doth arise another morn!
Tell me, my fragrant jasmine wreath,
Tell me, O gilly-flow'rets red,
Is Love's bloom, too, so quickly shed?
My lips his name oft fondly breathe!

—LONDON SOCIETY.

The Church Temporal.

"The standard of Christian fellowship," says *The Christian Union*, "is gradually changing from acceptance of an historical dogma to agreement in spiritual faith and experience."

The Jubilee Fund of the Congregational Union of England, started last year at its semi-centennial, is reported to have reached $760,000. It is to be used to pay chapel debts and supplement salaries in the smaller parishes.

In Switzerland efforts are being made by earnest Christian people to relieve letter carriers from work on Sunday, they being required to distribute letters on that day as well as others. Little gummed tickets have been prepared to be attached to letters like stamps, on which is printed: "This is not to be delivered at the house on Sunday."

The English Salvation Army is threatened with a "rival organization." A band of evangelists called "The Christian Army," having about thirty "stations" in the country, is being organized; and the London correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* understands that the Rev. Michael Baxter, the well known lecturer on "The Present Crisis and the Second Advent of Christ," has undertaken the leadership.

The Maine Universalist Convention met in Augusta on June 27th. The report of the treasurer for the year ending June, 1882, shows: Total receipts from all sources, $3,936.26; total expenditures for all purposes, $1,622.20; balance in the treasury, including permanent fund, $2,304.06. The permanent funds of the Convention were stated as as follow: Missionary fund, $1,112.60; educational fund, $493.16; indigent minister fund, $363.23; total $1,968.98.

"Melinda, I don't like the looks of that lover of yours." "Why, papa, dear?" "I don't think he's possessed of staying qualities." "Papa, then his looks deceive you awfully. He's supersbundantly blessed with staying qualities. Why, he'd stay to breakfast if I'd let him."

Pious Reflections.

Wondrous truths and manifold, as wondrous
God hath written in those stars above;
But not less in the bright flowrets under us
Stands the revelation of His love.

—LONGFELLOW.

As every lord giveth a certain livery to his servants, charity is the very livery of Christ. Our Saviour, who is the Lord above all lords, would have his servants known by their badge, which is love.—*Bishop Latimer.*

Christians are like passengers setting out together in a ship for some distant country. Very frequently one drops overboard, but his companions know that he has only gone a shorter way to the same port; and that, when they arrive there, they shall find him, so that all they lose is his company during the rest of the voyage.—*Payson.*

Not a flower
But shows some touch, in freckle, streak, or stain,
Of His unrivalled pencil. He inspires
Their balmy odors, and imparts their hues,
And bathes their eyes with nectar, and imbues
In grains as countless as the seaside sands,
The forms with which He sprinkles all the earth
Happy who walks with Him! whose, what he finds
Of flavor or of scent in fruit or flower,
Or what he views of beautiful or grand
In nature, from the broad majestic oak
To the green blade that twinkles in the sun,
Prompts with remembrance of a present God.

COWPER.

Belief in a future life is not the result of inductive and inferential reasonings—such as the incompleteness justice here, or the dissatisfaction with all earthly good—but that, rather, these result from the instinctive belief in immortality. Savages and children never doubt it; and the nearer you approach the instinctive state, the more indubitable it is. It is only when refinement, civilization and science come that it grows dim. The attempt to rest our intuitions on a scientific basis, inevitable as the attempt is, brings with it doubt—and you get back faith again when you quit logic and science, and suffer the soul to take counsel with itself, or, in Scripture language, "when you become again a little child."—*Robertson.*

The Jocose.

At a dinner party, a clumsy footman spills the contents of a sauce-boat over the dress of one of the guests. "How clumsy! What a pity!" says the lady of the house: "how could you do such a thing? As likely as not there won't be sauce enough to go round now!"

The Prince of Wales lately received a diverting reply from the Mayoress of a midland county town, whom he offered to escort to the refreshment-room. "Thank your Highness," said the lady, "but I am shampooing a couple of ladies, and I don't like to leave them."

A poem written by a blue jacket on a British war-ship ran in this fashion: "There was a bloddy sparrow lived in a bloody spout. Down came the bloody rain, and washed the bloody sparrow out. Then came the bloody sunshine, and dried up the bloody rain; and then the bloody sparrow got into the bloody spout again!"

I am dying, Egypt, dying; or at least I ought to be.
I wish your biggest pyramid would settle down on me.
I'm all broke up—indeed I am. This business doesn't pay;
And now I'm off—I'm going West. Yours,

ARABI, EX-BEY.

We can generally trust our fair girl graduates on any given year to furnish us with a number of original thoughts in their commencement essays, but it is a long time since we have heard of anything better than the metaphor originated by a young woman who has just finished a course at a deservedly popular seminary, and who spoke in her "theme" of "the arteries of wealth which skirt the shores of our great Republic.

"I've got such an appetite!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown, at the end of her first week at the shore. "I feel as though I could eat all before me." "Yes, so I perceive," replied the landlady. The landlady had reason to be sad. Here was Mrs. Brown fairly eating her out of house and home, and growing leaner every day. As the landlady confidently remarked to the cook that evening: "What is the use of feeding her the way I've been feeding her this whole week, and have her go away to bring discredit on my establishment? There is that Miss Squabbine, now, who doesn't eat enough to keep a robin alive, and she's as fat as butter. She's a boarder as is a boarder, and one that you can take some pride in."

Economies of Science.

Stains of oil paint may be removed with bisulphide of carbon; many by means of spirits of turpentine; if dry and old, with chloroform. For these last, as well as for tar spots, the best way is to cover them with olive oil or butter. When the paint is softened the whole may be removed by treatment, first, with spirits of turpentine, and then with benzine.

A foreign exchange states that a wealthy land owner in the Tyrol has made an application of the microphone to the detection of subterranean springs. He fixed the microphones at the spots where he supposed water might exist, each being connected with its telephone and battery. Then at night he put his ear to each of the instruments and listened for the murmuring of the waters, and in several cases heard it.

Wooden bowls and other ware of this sort, as well as all cross-sections from tree trunks and short logs cut for various purposes, are very apt to crack and split while seasoning. To prevent this completely the pores of the wood should be well filled with linseed or some other vegetable oxidizing oil, while it is yet green and before it begins to show any signs of cracking or checking. This will completely obviate this inconvenience.

The failure of the Wells comet to develop the tail expected by astronomers is accounted for by the absence of hydro-carbons from its composition. According to spectroscopic observations made at the observatory of Lord Crawford, in Scotland, the nucleus of the comet is unlike that of any comet previously examined, its chief element being sodium, with indications of iron and chlorine. These elements are much less volatile than the hydrocarbons found in all other comets.

M. Gardois's process for making positives for electric lamps is as follows: Wooden sticks are placed in plumbago retorts and slowly heated to drive off the volatile matters. The sticks are then soaked in acid solutions to remove impurities, and the final dessication takes place in a very high temperature in a reducing atmosphere. The carbonized wood is then soaked in the carbides of hydrogen and the chlorides of carbon under pressure until its pores are filled with a homogeneous deposit of nearly pure carbon.

An exchange says that 150,000 tons of spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese are used each year in the United States in making Bessemer and open-hearth steel, and it is chiefly imported as metal from England, France and Germany, though a small part is made here from Spanish ore. We have fuel and labor enough to produce this alloy within our borders from the large manganese deposit in the Southern States which is now largely sent abroad and returned to us as ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen.

Cochineal.

Cochineal, as found in trade, is the dried body of the female cochineal insect, which lives on a species of cactus. During life it is about the size of a small lady bug. It is rather long, compressed, equally broad all over, wingless, and marked behind with deep incisions and wrinkles. The cochineal insect has six feet, which nevertheless are only of use directly after birth. It fastens itself upon the plant by means of a trunk placed between the forefeet, and remains there till it dies. The sap of the plant provides this little animal with nourishment. The male cochineal insects resemble the female only during the larva state. They change into the chrysalis, and soon come forth as small red flies. The female then lays some thousands of eggs, and becomes covered with a white powder. She protects the eggs under her body, and hatches them, so to speak, in this way. When the young insect appears the mother dies. The young are now in the larva state and the sex cannot be discerned. They lose their skin several times, and the female then fixes herself on the plant. The males, after passing through the pupa state, are winged. Their whole period of life is from two to three months. The cochineal insects are gathered shortly before they lay eggs, and they are then very rich in coloring matter. Only sufficient eggs are laid as may serve to reproduce the insect. The dead females are also collected. They are killed with hot water or steam, and dried in the sun, in ovens, or on plates. They have a brown, red, white, or black color, and lose in the drying two-thirds of their weight. After drying the cochineal is sieved. About 70,000 insects go to make a pound of cochineal.

Robert Buchanan on Rossetti.

Your reviewer insinuates (there is no mistaking his innuendo) that a certain character in my story is a shadow-picture of the late Mr. Dante Rossetti. To show the injustice of this supposition, I will simply ask your readers to compare the lineaments of my Blanco Serena, a society-hunting, wordly-minded, insincere, but good-humored, fashionable painter with the literary image of Mr. Rossetti, a solitude-loving, unworldly, thoroughly sincere and earnest, if sometimes saturnine, man of genius, in revolt against society. The blundering of windmill-criticism could surely go no further. I wish to have no mistake on this, to me, very solemn matter. What I wrote of Mr. Rossetti, ten years ago, stands. What I wrote of Mr. Rossetti in the inscription of "God and the Man" also stands. Time brings about its revenges. Can the least acute observer of literature have failed to notice that the so-called fleshly school, in proportion as it has grown saner, purer, and more truly impassioned in the cause of humanity, has lost its hold upon the so-called fleshly public—even on the dapper master-milliers and miller's men of the journals of nepotism and malignity?

Certain of our critics said to certain of our poets: "Go that way; there lies the short cut to immortality!" But the poets, after going a few paces, paused, recognizing, as only true poets can recognize, the easy descent to Acheron. How strange it would be, after all, if we, the so-called Pharisees of ten years ago, should find ourselves called upon, in the end, to defend these very poets against their own critics, against society, against the world! Stranger things have happened. Ishmael, after all, is close akin to Esau; and I can say for my own part that not even the dread of the brutal, blundering windmills would prevent me from championing Esau, if ever I should find the smooth hands of Jacob raised to destroy him.

Moire this season very seldom forms the whole of a costume. It is only used in combination with other materials, such as satin, foulard, taffetas, lawns, silk or cashmere. It quite frequently forms the skirt or bodice alone, the other portions of the toilet being of a contrasting material, or it is frequently employed for facings, collar, sash, pelerine, cuffs, and vest, in the formation of a new costume or the renovation of one of a past season.

Pale sea-green silk dresses of the most artistic and esthetic hue, or tint rather, nearly covered with white lace ruffles, paniers, and bertha of lace to match, draped over the bodice, are to be very fashionably worn at summer evening dancing parties this season. An imported toilet of this description is marked at $550, the elegant lace upon it having much to do with its most modest price.

DESERTED.

Bright sea, far flooding all the pebbled shore,
Flinging thy foamy pearls from stone to stone,
Thy lullaby, low-murmured in the strand,
Sounds like a lover's tone;
And yet I know, elsewhere,
Some one has kissed, and left it dry and lone.

Bright sunshine, gleaming on my cottage wall,
Tracing the shadow of an ivy-spray,
How tenderly thy golden touches fall
On common things to-day!
Yet, beneath other skies
Some land benignted lies,
Deserted by thy glory, cold and gray.

Blithe bird, loud-warbling underneath the eaves
An eager love song passionate and shrill,
My heart is trembling amid summer leaves
With sweet responsive thrill;
Yet far away, dear guest,
There is an empty nest
Which thou hast left forsaken, void and still.

Fair sea, bright sunshine, bird of song divine,
I, too, may lose the tide, the light, the lay;
Others may win the kisses that were mine,
My night may be their day;
Yet, though the soul may sigh
For precious things gone by,
I shall have had my rapture come what may!

SARAH BOURDEY.

Agricultural.

Try planting a row of celery between two rows of early sweet corn or potatoes this year if you have not unoccupied ground. The latter may be cleared away before the celery will need the room.

Arkansas farmers are suffering a series of disasters. Live stock is perishing from gnat-poisoning; a new kind of worm is destroying grain, and the foliage of the trees is being eaten by caterpillars.

California wheat-growers are troubled by wild geese, which at night settle down on the fields. Mounted men are employed to shoot them, and last year on one farm $10,000 was expended in horses, men and ammunition.

A successful chicken-raiser says that he always feeds his hens among his currants, and the leaves are consequently always free from worms, and other bushes not thus treated near by were entirely stripped of their foliage.

American lard cheese is attracting the notice of the House of Commons, and efforts are being made to check its importation. The increasing exportation of this spurious stuff is likely to injure the trade of the genuine American article.

After hoeing, scatter a peck of corn broadcast among your potatoes and call your flock of fowls into the field. After picking up all the corn they can find they will pick up or drive away all the Colorado beetles. So says one who has tried it.

Milk containing an abundance of large globules is best for butter-making, as the cream then rises quickly and perfectly. Milk with small globules is probably best for cheese making, as a more even distribution of fat throughout the curd is then obtained.

A Nashville (Tenn.) farmer's remedy for the army worm is to draw taut a rope thirty or forty feet long, and drag it over the wheat. The worms are dislodged, and the matured ones are unable to climb back, while the younger ones that return are shaken off the next morning.

It is observed that the most successful grape-growing countries have the least amount of rainfall, especially during the summer. One authority gives his opinion that in climates where the summer rainfall exceeds fourteen inches, grape culture is liable to be attended by rot and mildew.

A fruit-grower at Griffin, Ga., has 60,000 peach trees in bearing condition besides thousands of other kinds of fruit trees. The peaches are ripening faster than they can be sent to market, although 300 pickers and packers are employed, and hundreds of bushels are cast aside as too ripe for shipment.

A Wisconsin lady says that one-half a pint of salt and one ounce of copperas dissolved in a gallon of water is all that is needed for a cut-worm preparation. She dips the plants in this solution before setting them. Says she has used it for years, and never knew of a plant being cut off after taking this precaution.

Pleuro-pneumonia is still making itself felt beyond the Atlantic. As a consequence of an outbreak near Brighton, England, no less than forty dairy cows have been slaughtered. There were 729 cases of pleuro-pneumonia reported over there last year, in about one-half of which, however, no more than one outbreak occurred in a herd.

A celery garden of forty-six acres, believed to be the largest in the world, is cultivated in the suburbs of London, and the annual product is about half a million of roots or plants. There is no vegetable grown in this country which meets with a more ready sale at profitable figures than celery, and the demand is rapidly increasing.

German observations show that the annual yield of milk rises gradually from the birth of the first calf till the fifth, reaches its maximum after the sixth, sinks gradually until the tenth calf, when it is about the same as at the first calving, and, after the thirteenth or fourteenth calf, is only one-fourth or one-fifth of the maximum yield.

All who have Italian bees bear testimony that they show more energy and more power to eradicate the worms than the black bees manifest. Give them well-made hives and keep the colonies strong, and you need have no fear of worms. In fact, where Italians have long been introduced the worms have almost disappeared.

The genius of the Yankee has come to the rescue of the horse suffering with a galled shoulder from the heat and ill-shape of hard collars, by inventing a collar from catkins, or flags, which grow in swamps. The cost is but trifling, and it is said not only to prevent galling but will cure it, by adapting itself to any neck and shoulders, and is light, cool and cheap.

A train of ten cars, each fitted up with separate stalls for sixteen cattle, recently carried 160 head from Chicago to Boston in three and a half days, the shrinkage per head being only 21¼ pounds average, or about one-fourth of the usual loss. The stalls were provided with springs to prevent serious jarring, and with water and feed troughs. The saving in shrinkage under this humane system can compensates, it is said, for the higher cost of carriage.

Benefit of Hay Crops.

When it is considered that every farmer has his own way of harvesting his hay crop, and thinks, as he usually does, that his is the best way, it is not easy to persuade him that there is a better way. Yet with the losses that most farmers suffer—and these losses are immense in a wet season—they ought to know that their system is defective, or that at least it ought to be bettered, and that there may be a better way. There are farmers, and the number is constantly increasing, who annually save their hay crop in good condition, even in unfavorable seasons. They do it by the proper use of the hay cap. I say proper use. It is to be applied in all or nearly all cases, for, except in a drought, there is danger in risking the hay over night, as sudden and unexpected rains are characteristic of that season. Should there be no rains the cap will protect from the dew, which alone will pay for the labor, for during the two or three days the hay is in cock it will be bleached on the outside without the cloth. The true way is to put up the hay as soon as it is well wilted, and let it cure in the cock, protected by hay caps, which should be applied the same day or immediately after the hay is put up. It takes only a few hours to wilt the grass, spread evenly, as the mower does it, or a little longer if heavy, and the tedder is used. To favor this, cut the grass the evening before. This has proved, on the whole, to be the best practice. Should a rain occur it will not hurt the cut grass, green as it is, not even should it remain in that condition during the day or for several days, whereas if it had been cut in the morning and become partly dry, with a rain to follow, it would have been seriously hurt. Cut the grass green before it is in blossom, as the blossom is exhaustive and makes the hay dusty. Cut thus early, two cuttings can be secured in a season, with sufficient aftergrowth for winter protection, and plant-food to aid considerably the next season's growth. Thus a large increase of the best of winter feed, nutritious and relished by stock, is secured, with thickening of the sod.

Draught Horses.

There has been such a demand made upon Western Pennsylvania for draught horses the past few years that farmers who have been fortunate enough to breed heavy horses have found it decidedly to their advantage when their stock was brought to market. The supply is not yet up to the demand for heavy draught horses, and we see as a result that there is a tendency on the part of breeders to meet this demand. The question with the average farmer and breeder is not so much as to what he may prefer, but what is the most advantageous, the most profitable horse to breed. For ordinary farming purposes in a comparatively level country a horse weighing 1200 pounds is perhaps in most respects the most desirable animal. But as farmers raise four or five times as many horses as they themselves use, the question of breeding simply is, what is the most marketable horse? In selling cattle to the butcher, he pays according to the weight—the heavier the steer the higher the price. Two pounds of beef are worth twice as much as one pound. In draught horses this rule does not hold good, the advantage being on the side of the heavier horse. When a 1200 pound horse sells at $150, or 12½ cents a pound, a 1700 pound horse sells at $300, or nearly 18 cents a pound, making a market of 40 per cent. premium over the lighter in favor of the heavier horse. It is not difficult to see, therefore, which is the most advantageous horse to breed for market. It is simply a question of dollars and cents, and is readily seen by any one.

Washed and Unwashed Butter.

The difference between washed and unwashed butter is analagous to the difference between clarified and unclarified sugar. The former consists of pure saccharine matter, while the latter, though less sweet, has a flavor in addition to that of the pure sugar. When unwashed there is always a little buttermilk adhering to the butter that gives it a peculiar flavor in addition to that of pure butter, which many people like when it is new. Washing removes all this foreign matter, and leaves only the taste of the butter pure and simple. Those who prefer the taste of the butter to that of the former ingredients mixed with it like the washed butter best. The flavor of butter consists of fatty matters, which do not combine with water at all, and therefore cannot be washed away by it. The effect of washing upon the keeping qualities of butter depends upon the purity of the water used. If the water contains no foreign matter that will affect the butter it keeps the better for having the buttermilk washed out instead of worked out. Evidently the grain of the butter will be more perfectly preserved if the buttermilk be removed by careful washing. The grain is such an important factor in the make-up of fine butter that it is necessary we should be very particular not to injure it in any way if we would excel in the art of butter-making.

Canadian Stamps for Canada.

And now comes the season for travel when scores of American wives and daughters have carefully provided themselves with stamps and postal cards at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, drop a line to "dear papa" as they pass through Toronto, Montreal or other Canadian towns. And the letters go to the Dead Letter Office, because American stamps don't much help our postal revenue. When they reach the Dead Letter Office they are nearly always found to be merely signed "Emmy" or "Maggie" or "Seraphina," and of course never reach their destination and "dear papa" is left to wonder at the heartless negligence of his patriotic belongings.

JULY.

When the scarlet cardinal tells
Her dream to the dragon fly,
And the lazy worms makes a nest in the trees
And murmurs its lullaby,
It is July.

When the tangled cobweb palls
The corn flower's blue cup awry,
And the lilies tall lean over the wall
To bow to the butterfly,
It is July.

When the heat like a mist veil floats,
And poppies flame in the rye,
And the silver note in the streamlet's throat
Has softened almost to a sigh,
It is July.

When the hours are so still that Time
Forgets them, and lets them lie
'Neath petals pink till the night stars wink
At the sunset in the sky,
It is July.

When each finger-post by the way
Says that Slumbertown is nigh;
When the grass is tall and the roses fall,
And nobody wonders why;
It is July.

ST. NICHOLAS.

A Physician's Story.

I am old now; so old and feeble that for several years I have been unable to continue the practice of my profession. Yet as a master of habit, as a kind of second nature, a day rarely passes without finding me at my office, as I still call the little dusty den away out of hearing of the noise and crash of the street.

Yesterday, as I was sitting there alone, a friend came in and gave me a long, garrulous account of a skeleton that had been but an hour before disinterred in the heart of the city by some workmen digging for the foundation of a building. It was the skeleton of a woman, he said. I looked at him sharply, and satisfied myself that he told this merely as a piece of intelligence. Heaven helped me to keep composed, I think. This was my dead secret!

"And some physicians gave it as their opinion that this skeleton had lain under the ground quite fifty years," the man continued.

I bit my lips, they were white enough before. Cunning fellows, these brother physicians of mine. It was exactly fifty years!

But nobody could recognize the bones, of course.

I breathed more freely.

"There was one remarkable thing, however, about this singular exhumation. On the fourth bony finger of the left hand a brilliant diamond ring was discovered, which sparkled and scintillated as clearly as though it had not been for half a century covered by the mold."

The speaker did not notice at that point how nervously I closed my left hand. I did not care to have him see the counterpart of the ornament he described at that moment.

* * * * *

Somewhat more than fifty years ago, and in this very room where I write, I concluded the long, weary probation of my student life, and entered singly upon the practice of my profession.

My success was immediate and gratifying. Those who had been long and firmly established in the city were astonished to find themselves supplanted in a day, as it were, by one they had hitherto affected to despise.

To be brief, I was successful almost beyond precedent; business and money came at my demand, and the city resounded with praises of my skill, and the wonderful cures I had performed.

I was called from my bed one midnight upon one occasion, and directed in the most urgent manner to repair at once to the residence of Judge C—. The house indicated was the home of one of the wealthiest and proudest families of B—, and I obeyed the summons as soon as possible.

It was with difficulty that I ascertained amid the sobs and tears which greeted my arrival, that Helena C—, the only and idolized daughter of the family, and the acknowledged belle and beauty of the city, had been suddenly attacked with a violent malady.

It needed but a glance at the sufferer to assure me of this. Although perfectly well an hour before, she was now far nearer death than life.

The disease which had seized her was one of the most malignant and quickly fatal with which my experience had yet made me conversant.

She lay perfectly motionless, her lips as rigid as those of death, and the closest of scrutiny could detect no respiration; while upon each cheek burned a single fiery spot, the sure mark of the destroyer.

"Can you save her?" was the father's agonized question.

"The chances are ninety-nine in a hundred against her living an hour," was the reply. "Nevertheless, I will leave nothing undone."

My end was accomplished. For thirty-six consecutive hours I sat by her bedside, wearily combating the fatal disease which had assailed her; and when I at last pronounced her out of danger, I felt that I had almost wrought a miracle.

This was another triumph added to my list and the report of my fame was in every mouth.

But this was not the only consequence of the occurrence.

The discovery that my lovely and amiable patient regarded me with a warmth of emotion and gratitude which only her own warm heart could conceive, filled me with feelings of the liveliest pleasure. She regarded me as her benefactor, her savior; in short, she loved me most fervently. I knew it long before her recovery, in a hundred different ways she betrayed it, and the consciousness of that fact gave me an exultation which carried me with a buoyant step through the labors of the day. To be loved by one so pure, so fair and so good, was well worthy to be made the great ambition of any ordinary lifetime.

For several weeks after Helena's perfect restoration to health, I was a frequent and welcome visitor at the house. Neither of us had ever spoken of love, and yet I knew that she, equally with myself, was secretly hoping for a future of wedded happiness—at least this hope was the cherished dream of my life, and alas! like every other dream it had its end.

Buoyant and elated with my false hopes, I ventured one day to ask Helena's father's to sanction our love. The revelation was a new one to him; and with a frown, the haughty, purse proud aristocrat bade me leave his house and to never approach it again.

I remonstrated, but to no purpose; even the poor privilege of a farewell interview with Helena was denied me and I left that mansion of pride and heartlessness utterly wretched and sick at heart.

I quickly discovered that no opportunity was left for clandestine interviews with Helena. The severity of perpetual despotism had even, as I ascertained, imposed upon her the confinement of locks and bars, upon her positive refusal to discard me. Her house was now a prison to her.

Embittered by such relentless opposition as this, I began to consider Helena as forever lost to me, and following the idle impulse of the moment, I started upon a voyage to Europe.

Wandering restlessly over the countries of the Old World for a year, I at length received a letter from home, among other things, spoke of the marriage of Helena—I smiled bitterly as the name of the husband caught my eye. The man who was thus preferred to me was coarse, sensual and unrefined, but wealthy, and therefore quite unexceptionable to Judge C—.

I shuddered as I thought of her future—sighed, perhaps, at the thought of the event of my hopes and expectations—and then resolutely dismissing the theme from my mind, I commenced my weary homeward journey.

It was the very day, if I remember rightly, subsequent to my return to B—, that I was sitting here in my office, solitary and alone.

I had as yet seen hardly a single one of my former acquaintances, and was more utterly wretched and desolate, if possible, than before my departure, for, spite of my utmost endeavors, my thoughts were constantly fixed on Helena.

I had almost lost consciousness of external objects, when a light rap upon the door reached me. There had been an audible step in the passage, and conjectured that my visitant was a woman, and none other than the subject of my thoughts.

Helena stood in the doorway, but how changed! So altered was she, that I could scarcely recognize her; her thin, prematurely wasted face marked with lines of grief and care, preserved few, very few vestiges of the beauty it once wore. The shock which her unexpected appearance gave me, composed me at once, and closing the door after her, I placed a chair and calmly awaited her pleasure.

She, however, was embarrassed and agitated. She remained standing for a moment, slipping a ring on and off her finger, her eyes resting on the floor. Finally she said, in a trembling voice:

"Do not think ill of me, Walter, for coming here. I heard of your return and wished to see you, if but for a moment. I am very unhappy."

Her last words were addressed rather to herself than to me, and yielding to her emotion she sank into a chair and sobbed bitterly. Respecting the feeling which I knew she could not control, and which was momentarily gaining upon me, I turned away until she had an opportunity to compose herself.

"My errand here to-day," she continued, "is to return you this ring. You will remember it, I know. There was no person to whom I could intrust it, and my husband almost daily demands to know the history of it. And besides, I wished to say farewell, forever. Good by, Walter!"

Her hand was icy cold. As I released it she turned toward the door, but in an instant she tottered toward me, her face blanched to the whiteness of death. Had I not sustained her she must have fallen to the floor.

"Good heaven, Walter, it is my husband's step on the stairs," she whispered, in a thrilling tone. "You know him; his jealousy is always active—I am lost if he finds me here! Save me from discovery, in God's name! everything depends upon it!"

"There is that closet," I suggested.

She entered it eagerly and closed the door.

"It might be left a little ajar for air," I whispered, hurriedly.

"No; close it—lock it!" was the excited reply, and I had hardly withdrawn the key when Helena's husband entered.

"Why, what's the matter?" were his first words. "You are pale and agitated; what has happened?"

"Nothing—nothing, I assure you, more than the effects of traveling," was my reply.

The remark was an unfortunate one, for my unwelcome visitor immediately insisted upon hearing a detailed account of my foreign experience. Uneasy and restless as I was, I was compelled to submit, and for a full hour my tormentor compelled me to sit and answer his questions. Meanwhile I was in a perfect agony of fear and uneasiness. I followed every movement he made, lest some chance clew might betray the presence of Helena, and I alternately adopted and rejected a thousand expedients to rid myself of him. My position at length grew absolutely intolerable; not the least among my thoughts was that of the sufferings of Helena, confined in the stifling air of that miserable closet, and I was on the point of intituating to the tormentor that I wished to be alone, when he exclaimed:

"Ah, let me examine your ring." And before I could make a movement to prevent him, he had slipped it from my finger and was intently examining it.

"A pretty ring," he observed, eyeing me sharply. "May I ask where you obtained this?"

"I purchased it some time since," was my careless reply.

How I hated the monster for his question. How I wished to hurl him headlong down the stairs. But I forebore.

"Did you ever give away an ornament like this?" was his next question.

"I never did."

The answer came emphatic and positive and my wrath rose almost beyond check. Never may I have a harder struggle to refrain from striking a human being to my feet. Idiot! villian, he was murdering a life worth more than a thousand of his own every moment of his stay.

"Well," he continued, "I asked because I had particular reasons for asking—very particular reasons they are, I assure you, you know my wife?"

"I have met her," I replied, with an involuntary start.

"It is something that concerns her. I will tell you exactly what I mean some day.

"I don't ask your confidence," said I.

"No, but I mean to give it, nevertheless," he rejoined, with a grim smile, rising to go. "Doctors are sometimes very useful advisers in family affairs."

He was gone at last. With three strides I reached the closet, when the outer door again opened on my tormentor. He had merely returned to make some trivial remarks and again he was gone. Now, however, I waited until his footsteps had ceased to fall on the stairs, and then the key was again inserted in the lock. But I could proceed no further; the reaction of my terrible nervous excitement of the last two hours overcame me, and I leaned, weak and breathless, against the door. The thought occurred to me to call her name, and accordingly I spoke it, "Helena?"

It was in a low whisper and no response. I repeated it aloud, but no answer; still louder, with the same result. A mortal, dizzy sickness came over me, and I could scarcely force vitality enough to my fingers to unclose the door. But I did and looked in fearfully, shudderingly. Helena was leaning against the wall, her face hidden in her hands. Again I repeated her name, and when she gave me no answer; I placed my hand upon her shoulder. Her whole body yielded to my touch, and I found myself supporting her in my arms. She had doubtless fainted.

So I thought as I carried her from the closet and placed her inert form in my office chair, for not until then had I seen her face. God of mercy! What a revelation did that face contain! It was white and ghastly, every muscle set with a rigid expression of fear, the dull eyes gazing upon me with their expressionless, stony gaze. My heart gave one great throb and stood still; in an instant I had applied my fingers to the wrist. The pulse was still—the blood stagnant—a stroke of the lancet failed to draw it forth. The horrible truth was apparent. She was dead. Fear alone had killed her.

Here my strength failed me; I reeled and fell to the floor, lost in a stupor of insensibility.

It was night when I awoke, and slowly the horrors of my position came back to me. But I was calm, at least; and there in the darkness of midnight, and in the company of the dead, I pondered upon my future movements.

My determination was quickly taken, and placing the ring which she had given me upon her finger—the ring that she once promised to wear as long as she loved me—and kissing her dead lips once (I dared to do that), I raised the body in my arms and bore it out into the night. Fortune favored me; the streets were deserted; no one crossed my way during my fearful journey. Reaching a woody spot just beyond the city, I hollowed out a grave, and there I buried her.

Here is my story. Learn from it, if you will, why I am drawn hither daily; decide whether there should be a fascination for me in the dust and cobwebs of my office?

Food for Merriment.

The five-cent counter is the Saint Nickel us of the poor.

How to prepare a hot bed—put cayenne pepper between the sheets.

The man who stole a pair of socks only took them off to put them on.

On a Cropped Maiden.

She's rosy, bright, and fair
And cuts her curly hair
Like a mop.
But I love her, that I do,
From her dainty little shoe
To her crop!

How studious she looks,
And she's working at her books—
Maiden sage.
But sometimes there will unfurl
A naughty little curl
O'er the page.

Then the rosy head she shakes
Which matters only makes
Rather worse;
For the curly little pate
Becomes instead of straight,
The reverse.

I wonder how a fay,
If she wore her hair this way,
Would appear?
Though I'm certain that to me
No other head could be
Half so dear.

But she says I mustn't laugh,
And "will not stand" my chaff—
She's too big;
"She will cut off her all her hair,"
And, "if don't take care,
Wear a wig."

The Stinging Tree.

The "stinging tree" of Queensland is a luxurious shrub, pleasing to the eye but dangerous to the touch. It grows from two or three inches to ten or fifteen feet in height, and emits a disagreeable odor. Says a traveller:

Sometimes while shooting turkeys in the scrubs, I have entirely forgotten the stinging tree till I was warned of its close proximity by its smell, and have often found myself in a little forest of them. I was only once stung, and that very lightly. Its effects are curious; it leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening; and for months afterward the part when touched is tender in rainy weather, or when it gets wet in washing, etc. I have seen a man who treats ordinary pain lightly roll on the ground in agony after being stung, and I have known a horse so completely mad after getting into a grove of the trees that he rushed open-mouthed at everyone who approached him, and had to be shot. Dogs, when stung, will rush about whining piteously, biting pieces from the affected part.

A Few Reflections.

A Wise Provision of Nature.

'Tis said that thirty inches span
The average woman's waist;
And just so long the arms of man;
So, when 'tis snugly placed
Around the damsel whom one treasures,
There is a conformity of measures.
How admirable are thy works,
O Nature! kind and dear;
For, spite of all thy quips and quirks,
And various doings queer,
Thou mouldest waists of proper bias,
While arms to fit thou dost supply us.

If our whole time was spent in amusing ourselves, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work.

With a face as red as a lobster,
And a back like the shell of a clam,
The wife stands over the kitchen stove,
And manipulates raspberry jam.

While her husband with nose like a sonnet,
And a mouth like the song of a year,
Leans over the counter of free lunch,
And elevates schooners of beer.

And the daughter with ears like a shovel,
And an eye like a Florida bean,
Swings on the front gate with her fellow,
With darkness to cover the scene.

While her boy, the boss of the household,
Playing ball in the meadow close by,
Crawls in through the old kitchen window,
And gobbled her jam on the fly.

And her beautiful strawberry baby,
With its cheeks like a fresh budding rose,
Lies crying for milk in the cradle,
And chewing the dye from the clothes.

One who is never busy can never enjoy rest, for rest implies relief from previous labor.

Don't scold! it spoils faces. Before you know it your forehead will resemble a small railway map.

The Church Spider.

Two spiders—so the story goes—
Upon a living bait,
Entered a meeting house one day,
And hopefully were heard to say,
"Here we shall have at least fair play,
With nothing to prevent."

Each chose his place and went to work;
The light webs grew apace;
One on the sofa spun his thread;
But shortly came the sexton dread
And swept him off, and so, half dead,
He sought another place.

"I'll try the pulpit next," said he,
"There surely is a prize;
The desk appears so neat and clean,
I'm sure no spider there has been,
Besides how often have I seen
The pastor brushing flies!"

He tried the pulpit; but, alas!
His hopes proved visionary.
With dusting brush the sexton came
And spoiled his geometric game,
Nor gave him time nor space to claim
The right of sanctuary.

At length, half starved and weak and lean,
He sought his former neighbor,
Who now had grown so sleek and round,
He weighed the fraction of a pound,
And looked as if the art he'd found
Of living without labor.

"How is it friend," he asked, "that I
Endeavor thumps and knocks,
While you have grown so very gross?"
"'Tis plain," he answered, "not a loss
I've met since first I spun across—
THE CONTRIBUTION-BOX!"

The Naming of Paris Streets.

The other day we pointed out the general principle on which the streets of Paris were, till very recently, named. One of the best examples of the system is to be found to the north of the St. Lazare Station—the lines from which run under the Place de l'Europe. Around and in the vicinity of that Place we find streets named after the principal cities of Europe; to wit—the Rues de Londres, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Berlin, Turin, Boulogne, Constantinople, Milan, etc. The Eastern Railway Station faces the Boulevard de Strasbourg, and the Rue de Mulhouse runs along one side of it. The fine facade of the Northern Railway Station is on the Place Roubaix, and the Rue de Dunquerque is not far off. In the neighborhood of other stations we find the Rues Watt and Stephenson—in commemoration of the beginnings of the application of steam to locomotion. The Rues Cuvier and de Jussein are naturally in the vicinity of the Jardin des Plantes. When we read Avenues Bosquet, Itapp, Labourdonnais, Place Desaix, etc., we expect of course that the Champ de Mars is not far off. Round the Arc de Triomphe we are not surprised to find such names as Avenues de la Grande Armee, Marceau, Hoche, Kleber, Jena, etc. Knowing that the Faubourg St. Honore is the headquarters of Orleanism, we find it a matter of course that there should be such streets as the Rues de Berry, Anjou, Penthievre, Royale, etc., in connection with it. It is very natural, also, that in the neighborhood of the Chapels Expiatore, we should look for the names of Sees, Chauveau Lagarde, Malesherbes and other friends and defenders of Louis XVI. The Odeon Theatre is surrounded by the Rues Corneille, Racine and Rotron. The names of Fenelon, Bossuet, Massillon, and other preachers, indicate most surely the vicinity of a church.

The Rue Jean Jacques-Rousseau is so called because that famous writer once lived on the second floor of the house No. 2 in that street. The Rue de la Jussienne, not far off, is a corruption of the words Sainte Marie-l'Egyptienne, who had a church in that street. In the same vicinity we find the Rue du Jour, a contracted form of Rue du Sejour, the street having first been so named because King Charles V. had a residence in it. The Rue du Bot-de Sicile owes its name to the fact that the kings of Sicily once had a mansion in it. The Rue de l'Universite passes over the site where formerly was to be found the Pre aux Clercs, the rendezvous of the University students for their courting, drinking, and fighting bouts: hence its name. The Rue du Bac, the main thoroughfare on the left bank of the Seine, owes its denomination to the ferry-boat, Bac, which used to ply opposite to it before the Pont Royal was built. In the quarter where the English most congregate, we find the Rues de Rivoli, Castiglione, Pyramides, named after battles won by Napoleon; the Rue du 29 jillet, which commemorates the July Revolution of 1830, at which time it was in course of construction, and the Rue 4 September, which perpetuates the date of the birthday of the present Republic and the downfall of the Third Empire. It had previously borne the Bonapartist appellation of Rue Dix Decembre, in remembrance of the great plebiscite which made Napoleon III. feel secure on his throne. Thus street names as well as writings have their destinies.

Matters of Interest.

The potato bug has made its appearance in England.

Sixteen hundred American revolvers were recently ordered for the South Australian police forces.

All solid bodies become self-luminous at about the same temperature, beginning to show a dull light at about 1000°.

The electrical resistance of pure water uniformly decreases as the temperature rises; at 19°-c. it is one-third of what it was at 20°.

The English Naval and Submarine Engineering Exhibition has proved so great a success that it has been resolved to hold another of the same kind in 1884.

Macaroni when colored with aniline yellow (chrysaniline) will not retain its tint if treated with dilute sulphuric acid. If the color is due to saffron the acid will not affect it.

The venom of the cobra of India is comparatively harmless when taken into the stomach, though when introduced into the system it often causes death in two hours.

To remove rust from saws, chisels, etc., first scour with emery moistened with sulphuric acid diluted with six volumes of water, rinse, dry, and finish with oil and emery flour.

The amount of heat radiated from the sun is so great that if the earth were a mass of coal and could be supplied by contract to the solar furnace men, the supply would last them just thirty-six hours.

The coast of Louisiana abounds in oyster banks, and considerable oyster trade has been developed at New Orleans, giving employment to about 200 luggers, each manned by from three to six men.

The London *Builder* attributes the marvellous durability of mortar in Italy to the fact that the lime remains in a pit covered with water for two years before it is used, whereas in England lime is slaked and used the same day. Most building specifications even require newly-slaked lime.

Pepsine has proved quite successful in warding off sea-sickness. As much pepsine as will lie on the point of a knife is dissolved in a wineglassful of water containing five drops of hydrochloric acid. This dose is taken three times a day, and especially if feelings of sea-sickness threaten.

The raw material used for porcelain manufacture in Japan is obtained from the neighborhood of Arita, in the province of Hizen, and appears to consist of elastic acid eruptive masses of tertiary age, containing a large proportion of potash mica, probably due to the action of later eruptions.

The latest reported improvement in telegraphy is a mechanical device whereby a type-writer at one point, connected by wire with a similar instrument at another point, writes out any message sent over it without the intervention of the usual telegraph operator. A person who can use a type-writer can send his own message.

To prepare a reliable paste for use in prescription books and lables, dissolve half an ounce of alum in a pint of boiling water; to this add an equal weight of flour, made smooth in a little cold water, and a few drops of oil of cloves, letting the whole come to a boil. This paste will keep for months. Put it in glass or ordinary ointment jars.

The Origin of the Sleeping Car.

Mr. W. Barnet Le Van, M. E., of Philadelphia, says:

"From all accounts, no doubt, Napoleon I. used, in 1815, the first 'sleeping, dining-room and parlor car' that ever was built. This car or chariot, was taken at Waterloo, and was presented to the Prince Regent of England, by whom it was afterward sold to Mr. Bullock for $12,500. It eventually found its way to Madame Tussaud's wax work exhibition, London where it may still be seen. This very curious and convenient chariot of the First Emperor was built by Symons, of Brussels, for the Russian campaign, and is adapted for the various purposes of a pantry and a kitchen, for it has places for holding and preparing refreshments, which by the aid of a lamp, could be heated in the carriage. It served also for a bedroom, a dressing-room, office, etc. The seat is divided into two by a partition about six inches high. The exterior of this vehicle is in the form and dimensions of our large coaches, except that it has a projection in front of about two feet, the right-hand half of which is open to the inside to receive the feet, thus forming a bed, while the left-hand half contained a store of various useful things.

"Beyond the projection in front, and nearer to the horses, was the seat for the coachman, ingeniously contrived so as to prevent the driver from viewing the interior of the carriage, and yet so placed as to afford those within a clear sight of the surrounding country. Beneath this seat is a receptacle for a box, about 2½ feet in length and 4 inches deep, containing a bedstead of polished steel, which can be fitted up in a couple of minutes. Over the front windows is a roller blind of painted canvas, which, when pulled out, excluded rain, while it admitted air. (This might be an advantageous appendage to our present car windows as well as carriages.) On the ceiling of the carriage is a network for carrying small traveling requisites. In a recess there was a secretaire, 10 by 18 inches, which contained nearly a hundred articles presented to Napoleon I. by Marie Louise, under whose care it was fitted up with every luxury and convenience that could be imagined. It contained besides the usual requisites for a dressing box, most of which were of solid gold, a magnificent breakfast service, with plates, candlesticks, knives, forks, spoons, a spirit lamp for making breakfast in the carriage, gold case for Napoleon's gold wash-hand basin, a number of essence bottles, perfumes, and an almost infinite variety of minute articles, down to pins, needles, thread, and silk. Each of these articles were fitted into recesses most ingeniously contrived, and made in the solid wood, in which they were packed close together, and many one within the other, in such a narrow space that, on seeing them arranged, it appeared impossible for them ever to be put into so small a compass. At the bottom of his toilet box, in divided recesses, were 2 000 gold Napoleons ($7 700); on the top of it were writing materials, a looking-glass, combs, etc., a liquor case which had two bottles, one of Malaga wine, the other of rum; a silver sandwich box, containing a plate, knives, spoons pepper and salt boxes, mustard pot, decanter, glasses, etc.; a wardrobe, writing desk, maps, telescopes, arms, etc; a large silver chronometer, by which the watches of the army were regulated; two merino mattresses, a green velvet traveling cap also a diamond head dress, (tiara), hat, sword, uniform, and an imperial mantle, etc."

Dogs' Toilets in Paris.

There are 1800 workpeople, male and female, who subsist in Paris by making personal decorations and habiliments for pet dogs, or otherwise paying attention to the canine race. The trade done by them is estimated at a total of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 of francs, or nearly a quarter of a million sterling, so that it may be easily guessed how great a commotion is caused among this section of society as often as the dog days come around and the inflexible rules of the French police as to muzzling these animals are again put in force against their owners. The rage for dressing up canine pets has long prevailed in France to a much greater extent than on this side of the Channel, and has assumed extravagant proportions. The *Figaro* gives some examples of the most notable fashions now to be observed among the fair owners. Almost every variety of dog has its own proper toilet, besides its own special toilet case, containing the brushes, combs, sponges and other appliances for enabling it to be washed and dressed. The ornaments suitable for a "boule-dog" would be by no means fitting for a "lulu," nor does it all follow that what would be admired on a "caniche" would be deemed in good taste for a "griffon." The latter, which is a long-haired and curly-haired dog much prized by all French women, is pitied and despised at this time of year if he is not close shaven over the body, leaving the lion like mane which looks so particularly ridiculous to the English eye. Smooth terriers, who cannot be thus embellished or disfigured, are often adorned with a little plain gold bracelet soldered above the forefoot and surmounted with a monogram; but it is essential that the leg encircled with this metal should be the left and not the right. Rough terriers have, on the other hand, a collar of bright metal, having a medallion or clasp upon it, sometimes with the photograph of the owner, or of some particular friend of hers, inclosed. The bull-bred "bulls," again, ought to wear the collar known as the "officier," with a colored ribbon—red or blue for outdoor show and white for the drawing-room. Every dog having any claims to be well cared for must wear *cothurnes* or tall boot when he goes out walking, and these should be of doeskin, fastened with rings of india-rubber.

Arizona Birds.

The wild turkey abounds on the streams and the divides along the Gila river, and to the north of it, feeding on the nuts and grass seeds which give it so fine a flavor.

Whether it is the aboriginal bird of America, or strayed from the Spanish Missions, matters not much to the eater, but I am inclined to think from the strong flavor and the color of the feathers that it is the genuine wild bird. Its weight far exceeds the domestic turkey.

The top-knot quail is a native of Arizona, and I venture to affirm that two good sportsmen can fill a wagon in one day along the Gila river bottoms.

As the agriculture of the country increases these birds increase in numbers, and at this season are very fat from the native seeds, the mesquite bean and the fields of grain in the settlements.

The absence of celery prohibits the enjoyment of the canvas-back duck, but the teal duck is not excelled in any part of the world for juice and flavor. Mallards abound.

Doves are in season now, and can be taken in any numbers.

The Syrian dove, the very same species I believe that were sold "two for a farthing" at the temple of Jerusalem, coo in the cottonwoods of Arizona. They are not more than a third the size of the dove of the Ark.

Wild pigeons are abundant—one of our mountains (Chiracahuas) is named for them.

Blue cranes—nine feet spread—are killed on the Colorado river, and eaten as Colorado turkeys.

Reed birds are plentiful in the swamps, and as large as bob-o-links in New England.

Curlews are abundant from January till June.

The irrigated lands and swamps are favorable to snipe, and they abound in the season.

Blackbirds (chenates) exceed all others in numbers and vocal powers. The trees are literally black with them in the spring, and their music is the joy of the morning.

The chapparal cock (paisano) is a very delicious bird, but hard to kill, its motions are so rapid. These birds are the natural foes of the rattlesnake, and build a corral of chollay (cactus) around him, and irritate him until he lashes himself to death against the thorns by which he is surrounded.

Blue-jays, red-birds, whippor-wills, robbins, sparrows, hawks, crows, eagles and such, are abundant.

Last summer I domesticated some humming birds in the Santa Catalina mountains, and fed them on the honey from the flower of the Maguey.

The greatest benefactor to society is not he who serves it in single acts, but whose general character is the manifestation of a higher life and spirit than prevades the mass.—*Channing.*

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Having a very large stock of Spring and Summer All-wool Dress Goods, I wish to reduce them at once, and in order to do so, have made lower prices on them than was ever reached before in Concord, they are all New Goods and desirable shades and are really very cheap. Those in search of such goods can save **Car Fare** by buying them at **Blanchard's Store.**

In cheap dress goods the

New Reversible Suiting Cloth

is very desirable, making up very handsomely and at a small cost. We are selling them in black and white and brown and white checks for 12 1-2c a yard. Look at them when you come to see Jumbo.

200 Pieces Mosquito Netting in blue, green, white, black, &c., cheap. Handsome styles **Renfrew** and **Canton Ginghams**, 10c a yard. 3 Lot **Best Prints**, 6c a yard.

Shetland Shawls! Shetland Shawls!

White, grey, black, red and blue. Turkey red and white Table Covers, all sizes with napkins to match. Lace Lambrequins, Pillow Shams, Bed Spreads, &c. Ribbons, Laces, Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Hamburgs, Irish Trimmings, Swiss Embroidery, and everything usually kept in a first class Dry Goods and Small Wares Store.

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In New England, and our Stock has Never Been Equalled in the State. Everything New and Novel the market affords, in

Ribbons, Lace, Gloves,

Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery, Corsets, Worsteds and Embroidery Material, Handkerchiefs, Skirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hoop skirts, Bustles, Hamburgs, Perfumery, Lubin's Perfumes 40 cts. per oz. Landborg's Perfumes 20 cents. Fancy Soaps, Toilet Articles, Notions and Staple and Fancy Small Wares.

As we realize the fact that we have a trade to establish, we shall not make the mistake of marking our goods too high.

If impossible to visit us we shall be pleased to send samples or give any information desired, by mail. jessapr144m

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Our great success and increase of business since we adopted the ONE PRICE System is very gratifying and assures us that the public fully appreciate the Low Prices that always rule at our establishment.

We are determined to sustain the reputation of selling Dry Goods lower than at any other store in the State, and to make our name a household word in every family. We only ask you to examine our large stock and secure some of the many bargains that this sale affords.

Unbleached Cottons for 4 cents per yard; a lot of Best Cocheco Prints for 6 1-4 cents per yard; Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, formerly sold at 37 1-2, now 15 cents.

We have made arrangements to have a good supply of those Bleached Cottons in 2 lb. Bundles that are so very cheap and so much sought after. Only 50 cents for the bundle.

All our Dress Goods at wonderfully Low Prices. Choice Scotch Styles in Ginghams only 10 cents per yard. All Wool Cashmeres only 23 cents per yard.

These are only a few of the many good bargains that we can show you. We shall be glad to wait upon you and assure you that our prices defy competition.

The Old Reliable One Price Dry Goods House, formerly F. B. Underhill & Co., now

Sterns, Wimpfheimer & Co.

AN ABLE SPEECH BY HON. OSSIAN RAY IN CONGRESS.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the consideration of the bill (H. R. No. 5651) to modify the postal money-order system, &c.—

Section 3 of the bill was read, as follows:

SEC. 3. That a money order shall not be issued for more than $100, and that the fees for money orders, shall be as follows, to wit:

For orders not exceeding $10, 8 cents.

For orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $15, 10 cents.

For orders exceeding $15 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents.

For orders exceeding $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents.

For orders exceeding $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

For orders exceeding $50 and not exceeding $60, 30 cents.

For orders exceeding $60 and not exceeding $70, 35 cents.

For orders exceeding $70 and not exceeding $80, 40 cents.

For orders exceeding $80 and not exceeding $100, 45 cents.

Mr. RAY. I submit as an amendment to that section, that which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after line 3 of the section and insert the following:

"For orders not exceeding $20, 5 cents; exceeding $20 and not exceeding $30, 10 cents; exceeding $30 and not exceeding $75, 15 cents; and exceeding $75, 20 cents.

Mr. RAY. How much time am I entitled to occupy?

The SPEAKER, pro tempore. The gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Ray) is entitled to one hour.

Mr. RAY. I do not wish for more than five or ten minutes; I only wanted to be sure that I was entitled to that.

The SPEAKER, pro tempore. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. RAY. Mr. Chairman, while I desire to express my obligations to the honorable chairman (Mr. Bingham) and his colleagues on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads for most of the provisions of this bill, I think the schedule of prices for money orders is too long, and the charges made for such orders is too high. The bill will be very much simplified by the adoption of the amendment I have proposed.

My amendment provides in substance for striking out of the committee's bill the long list of prices therein specified, namely, "for orders not exceeding $10, 8 cents; for orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $15, 10 cents; for orders exceeding $15 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents," and so on up to a charge of 45 cents for a hundred dollar money order, and to insert instead thereof a charge of 5 cents for money orders not exceeding $25 in amount; between $25 and $50, 10 cents; between $50 and $75, 15 cents; between $75 and $100, 20 cents. This makes a uniform increase of 5 cents for every additional $25 or fractional part thereof up to $100.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman does not want to throw the Government into bankruptcy?

Mr. RAY. No, sir; and the gentleman need have no fear of that, because his own report shows that out of this money order business an unclaimed fund of $1,250,000 has already accumulated.

Mr. BINGHAM. That does not belong to us.

Mr. RAY. Why not? Who does it belong to if not to the Government? An unclaimed fund of one and a quarter millions of dollars has accumulated in the money order division of the Post Office Department, which I contend is a proper matter to be taken into the consideration of this section of the bill, and ought to be placed to the credit of this division or bureau of the Department. It has come from people who have used the mails, and is, and has been, unclaimed for years. From the suggestions made by the Post Office Department it is safe to infer that most of this large sum never will be claimed and the amount of the fund will be constantly increasing rather than diminishing.

In this connection I desire to quote from the committee's report at the foot of page 9, as follows:

The total amount of unpaid money orders at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was $2,005,305.36. The Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department has estimated that of this sum, $1,250,000 may be classed as unclaimed—that is, the amounts of the orders which suppose it will never be called for.

It appears quite reasonable to my mind that this large sum is a permanent gain to the Department, which will continue to grow constantly, and should be pass ed to the credit of the money order division alone. I see no sound reason why we may not properly take it into the account and make a suitable reduction of rates on money orders issued for sums above $5 and under $100. The Government does not want to make, and ought not to make, a profit out of the people, either in the payment of postage or in the sale of money orders. In a business of this kind, so far as finance is concerned, the object should be simply to reimburse the Government for actual expenses and nothing more. In other words, "make both ends meet."

Our people should be able to send sums of money not exceeding $100, and their correspondence, from one part of the country to another, through the mails as cheaply as possible without subjecting the Government to substantial loss. On letters transmitting money orders of course letter postage is uniformly paid. As bearing upon the objection made by the committee to my amendment, I want the House to remember that every time a reduction in the rates of postage has been made in this country a large increase of mail matter has uniformly resulted, and an accumulation of profit to the Post Office Department, and the Government has in the end invariably accrued more than sufficient to balance any loss occurring immediately after such reduction.

The provision in the bill authorizing the issue of postal notes not exceeding $5 in amount, for a fee of 3 cents each, payable to bearer at any money order office which the remitter may select, and in like manner payable to bearer whenever presented at the office of issue, in my judgment will meet a want which has been felt ever since fractional currency was withdrawn from circulation. This provision is a valuable one, and will be a great convenience to our people in sending sums less than $5 through the mails. The price of these postal notes, only 3 cents each, is also quite reasonable. No one can justly find fault with that charge.

But I submit that a charge of 5 cents is enough for a money order of $25 or less. Bank checks or drafts can usually be obtained in my section of the country upon the payment of about one-fourth of 1 per cent. of their amount. Is it not a poor commentary upon the business methods of the Post Office Department if money orders cannot be furnished to our people as cheaply as bank checks or drafts?

It may be urged that banks do other kinds of business besides selling drafts. Of course they do. The sale of drafts is only an incident of the chief business for which banks are established and which banks transact. So the selling of money orders is merely incidental to the main business transacted at our post offices. Their primary business is to receive and deliver letters, newspapers, and other mail matter.

My belief is the Government can afford to furnish money orders at the rates proposed in my amendment, and I am sure the people will welcome the reduction. Eight cents for a money order not exceeding $10 is too much—6 cents makes even change and is more convenient in the transaction of business. The charges in the committee's bill for orders exceeding $50 and not exceeding $100 range from 30 to 45 cents per cent., or about one-half of 1 per cent., and amount almost to a practical prohibition of their use. No one will pay such a percentage for money orders as the committee's bill provides if he can procure checks or drafts, or help himself in any other way. Besides, a money order for $50 or $100 can be drawn with as little work as an order for $1. A single uniform rate of 5 cents for each order, without regard to its amount, is my judgment, would be preferable to adopting the rates provided in the bill.

I understand the rates specified in my amendment are substantially those already adopted by an enterprising express company in New England—I refer to the United States and Canada Express Company—for small drafts, issued and payable at their various business offices in New England, for the accommodation of people resulting continuance of money, thereby anticipating the action of Congress upon this subject, and are now occupying that field in advance of the Government.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman is wrong; that company charges 8 cents for a draft over $5, and not exceeding $10; 5 cents for $5 and less.

Mr. RAY. I do not mean to say the rates charged by that express company are exactly the same as those named in my amendment; but according to my recollection their schedule of prices, so far as they go, is lower than the charges for some of those money orders in the bill before the House.

Mr. RAY. Issued how recently?

Mr. BINGHAM. On the 1st of March, 1883. The gentleman has reference to the American Express Company, which charges for sums of $5 and less, 5 cents; over $5 and not exceeding $10, 8 cents. It does not issue drafts for any larger amount, and these drafts are only issued and payable at some four hundred offices—four hundred and sixty-one.

Mr. RAY. The gentleman is undoubtedly correct. A copy of that company's rates for such drafts was placed in my hands several months ago, and not having examined it recently my recollection may be at fault. But the Government having had a hundred years' experience in the management of the postal service of the country, with all the facilities at its command, surely ought to be able to do such business cheaper than any body else, and especially cheaper than a local company, which has embarked in business for the sake of gain alone.

Mr. Chairman, the adoption of my amendment will simplify greatly the provisions of this bill. Past experience warrants the reduction. The rates provided by the amendment are in the interest of every person who has occasion to use the mails.

I fear the committee are more largely influenced in this matter by the views and recommendations of the Post Office Department than they ought to be. If the people of this country are compelled to await the recommendation of the Department before reductions are made in the cost of money orders or letter postage, I fear a long time will elapse before such reductions take place.

I would be glad also to offer an amendment reducing letter postage to 2 cents wherever it is chargeable at 3 cents under existing law, to take effect January 1, 1883, but am satisfied it would be subject to a point of order as not germane to the bill; and as my friend from New Jersey, (Mr. HILL) who has had that matter under consideration, proposes, as I am informed, to move the passage of his bill for that purpose under a suspension of the rules at the earliest opportunity, I will not offer such an amendment now.

Another reduction I would like to see made in our postal rates is a uniform charge of 1 cent only on all local or drop letters, instead of 2 cents, for each half ounce or fraction as the law now provides, where the system of free delivery has been established. We can, creditably to ourselves and advantageously to our constituents, make considerable reductions as well in the rates charged for letter postage as for money orders, and probably to some extent on other mail matter. Even if a deficiency of one or two millions dollars per annum should at first occur, the people will not complain. With the unexampled growth of our country and the steady increase of postal revenues which the last ten or fifteen years have witnessed, such deficiency would soon disappear, and a balance inure to the credit of the Department.

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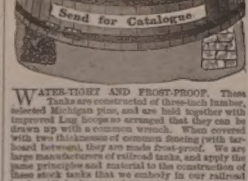

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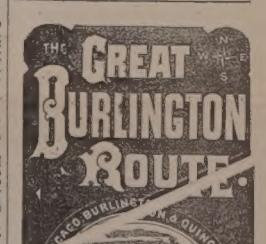

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